

Approved For Release 2001/09/10 : CIA-RDP83-00415R010200020023-0

SOVIET LAND

No. 22

NOVEMBER 25, 1951

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On the platform of the Mausoleum on November 7, 1951.

From left to right: P. F. Zhigarev, S. M. Budenny, L. A. Govorov, S. M. Shtemenko, N. G. Kuznetsov, A. M. Vasilevsky, K. E. Voroshilov, N. A. Bulganin, R. Y. Malinovsky, N. M. Shvernik, G. M. Malenkov, L. P. Beria, L. M. Kaganovitch, A. I. Mikoyan, N. S. Khurshev, A. A. Andreev, M. A. Suslov, P. K. Ponomarenko, M. F. Shkiryatov.

CONTENTS

	Page		Page
1. For Peace and Friendship Among Nations	1	12. Why Soviet Peasants Have United in Collective Farms	I. Kuvschinov 20
2. Soviet People Vote For Peace Pact	2	13. Chess	21
3. All Able-bodied Citizens Assured Employment in USSR	D. Valentei M.Sc. (Eco.) 6	14. Children's Opera "Morozko" at the Kirov Opera and Ballet Theatre in Leningrad	22
4. Soviet Rivers Today and Tomorrow	7	15. Professor Dumas	I. Ehrenburg 23
5. At a Soviet Jute Mill	Y. Usherenko 8	Supplement : 34th Anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution.	
6. Allya Anarov, Twice Hero of Socialist Labour	Y. Usherenko 10	Report Delivered by L. P. Beria at the Celebration Meeting of the Moscow Soviet on November 6, 1951	
7. In the Former Semi-Desert Steppe	12	Cover : People's Poet of Uzbekistan Islamshair Hazarov, is seen here signing the Appeal	
8. Glimpses from the Soviet Union (Facts & Figures)	14	Back Cover : Karl Marx Collective Farm, Skotarev Village, Kiev Region. Only old folks and children remained at home. All the collective farmers are out harvesting today. Here we see Olga Grigorevna Kravchenko treating little Olya to a tasty breakfast.	
9. Indian Film Delegation in USSR	16		
10. Collective Agreements in USSR—What They Bring the Workers	E. Ilyin 18		
11. Soviet Engineering News	19		

PRICE As. 2

Edited, printed and published by F. Matveev for TASS in India, Travancore House, Curzon Road, New Delhi, at the Roxy Printing Press, New Delhi. Only Cover printed at the Punjabi Press, Sadar Bazar, Delhi.

SOVIET LAND

Vol. IV No. 22

An Illustrated Fortnightly Journal
Published by TASS in India

November 25, 1951.

For Peace and Friendship Among Nations

IN common with previous years, the celebration of the 34th Anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution was the occasion for reviewing the country's achievements in the past and for taking a glimpse into the future. And the peoples of the Soviet Union could look back on the past with satisfaction, and with confidence into the future.

In his address to the traditional anniversary meeting of the Moscow Soviet on November 6, 1951, L. P. Beria, Vice-Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the U. S. S. R., announced some of the results attained by Soviet Industry and Agriculture in the first ten months of the current year. The figures he cited testify to the further advance of the socialist economy and culture of the U. S. S. R. The Economic Plan for 1951 will be exceeded. Industrial output will register an increase of more than 15 per cent over last year and will be double that of 1940.

Compared with last year, the country will produce 2,700,000 tons more pig iron, approximately 4,000,000 tons more steel and 3,000,000 tons more rolled steel. The Soviet Union's present steel output is about equal to the aggregate output of Britain, France, Belgium and Sweden.

The annual increase in coal output in the past few years has averaged 24,000,000 tons, and in the case of oil the increase has been 4,500,000 tons.

This year the U. S. S. R. will generate 104,000 million kwh. of electricity, more than the combined output of Britain and France. The total capacity of the new power plants scheduled to start operation this year will be about 3,000,000 kw., which is approximately five times the capacity of the huge Dnieper hydropower project.

Our engineering industries will register a 21 per cent increase in output over last year. In 1951 the U. S. S. R. is producing over 400 new types of machines and mechanisms, among them a 150,000 kw. steam turbine, the first of its kind to be built in the world. Agriculture will this year receive 137,000 tractors computed in 15 hp units, 54,000 harvester combines and 2,000,000 other agricultural machines and implements.

For the last few years the gross grain crop has been in excess of 7,000 million poods. The Soviet Union is producing more cotton than such traditional cotton-growing countries as India, Pakistan and Egypt taken together.

Railway freight carriage will increase 11 per cent. This increase is nearly equal to the combined annual freight carriage of the British and French railways taken together.

Extensive engineering projects have been launched. Both in scope and tempo of construction, the hydropower works on the Volga, the Don, the Dnieper and Amu-Darya have no parallel anywhere in the World. The Government construction schedule for 1951 will be surpassed at all these projects.

The Soviet Union's national income for 1951 shows a 12 per cent increase over 1950, and this has made for higher incomes of workers, office employees and peasants. The reduction of retail prices of food and manufactured goods effected in March 1951, the fourth in the last few years, has made for a continued growth of real wages and has enabled the peasant population to acquire manufactured goods at a lower cost. This year there has been a substantial increase, over and above the annual plan, in the output of textiles, footwear, knit goods, and foodstuffs. The 15 per cent increase in the country's trade turnover is evidence that the people are buying more. This year, about 27 million square metres of new housing will be ready for occupancy, in addition to the 400,000 homes that are being built by collective farmers.

Higher living standards and better health services have cut the Soviet Union's death rate to half of what it was in 1940. For several years now, the net annual increase in population has topped the three-million mark.

All economic indices show that the well-being and happiness of the people are the chief concern of the Soviet State.

The grand scale and swift rate of economic development in the Soviet Union are proof of the peaceful nature of this development and invalidate all allegations that the U.S.S.R. harbours any designs of, or that it is preparing for aggression. From its very inception, the Soviet State has inscribed on its banners: *Peace and Friendship Among Nations*. Soviet home and foreign policy has always had as its aim the establishment of lasting world peace, and the Soviet Government as invariably directed its efforts to the attainment of that goal. Here is a list of the Soviet proposals made in recent years for measures to promote international security; conclusion of a Pact of Peace by the Five Great Powers; reduction of the armed forces of the Great Powers by one-third within one year; prohibition of atomic weapons; early conclusion of a Peace Treaty with Germany and subsequent withdrawal of all occupation forces

(Continued on page 17)

Soviet People Vote For Peace Pact

All over the country: in mills and factories, collective farms and new construction developments, institutions and higher educational establishments, Soviet people are putting their signatures to the World Peace Council's Appeal for the conclusion of a Pact of Peace by the five Great Powers, and everybody is signing it.

We give below the texts of a number of letters written and speeches made by Soviet people which vividly reflect the thoughts and sentiments of the entire Soviet people.

We Are Building For Peace

By V. Alexeyev
Building trades worker

These days are momentous days for our country, and I should like to add my voice to the voice of the entire Soviet people to express ardent approval of the peaceable policy of our Government, which is consistently upholding the just cause of peace and friendship between peoples.

We are peaceful people, and we are vitally interested in having a stable and lasting peace throughout the world. Busy at peaceful and constructive pursuits, Soviet people do not want war. They know what misfortune and suffering war brings humanity.

Every one of us is ready to give all his strength and knowledge to ensure peace and happiness on earth.

The American-British imperialists are threatening war upon peace-loving people. They want to disrupt the peaceful life of the peoples. But fine homes, theatres, and schools, or palaces of science, or majestic hydro-electric stations and canals are not but so that the bidders for world dominion from the other side of the ocean might raze them to the ground. Everything we are building, we build for peace, for the happiness of mankind, and we are ready to uphold this happiness to the end.

Soviet People Deeply Hate War

By A. Urzhumov
Miner employed at "Yuzhnaya" colliery operated by "Kuzbasugol."

As I signed the World Peace Council's Appeal I felt very grateful to our Soviet Government. Soviet people deeply hate war. They hate it because it brings death to millions of plain people and

also because it destroys treasures that it took many centuries of human labour to create.

Joy of Creative Labour

By H. Pall and H. Raagmet
Spinners employed at the "Baltiskaya Manufaktura" mills

We are writing this letter in the new spinning department of the "Baltiskaya Manufaktura" Textile Mills. This department was built to replace the old shop, which was destroyed by the Hitlerite invaders during the war. The new building is roomier, has a higher ceiling and better light. The old equipment that was little productive has been replaced by spinning machines of Soviet make. Never before have the working conditions of our textile workers been so excellent.

Our entire works has risen from ruins. The Soviet Government spent many millions to rehabilitate the "Baltiskaya Manufaktura."

The women workers of our shop, ardently support the demand of the peace partisans for the conclusion of a Pact of Peace among the five Great Powers.

We Want Orchards to Bloom

By I. Gorshkov
Director of the Michurin Central Genetics Laboratory.

P. Yakovlev; Academician S. Chernenko; Prof. A. Bakharov, and Candidates of the Agricultural Sciences A. Kuzmin, T. Lesyuk, and G. Buzulin

There is plenty of fruit this autumn. A rich crop of grapes has ripened in Michurin orchards, and Michurin fruit with its delicate, inimitable colouring, is being shipped to many cities in our country.

We, followers of I. V. Michurin, are

labouring to produce new, frost-resisting, high-yield and high-quality fruits and melons, and plants for use in industry; we are developing new varieties of apples, pears, cherries, plums and grapes that grow far up North. We want to beautify our country with blooming fruit orchards.

We want peace for the people's happiness.

The very thought of seizing other lands and ruling over other people is alien to us, Soviet people. We are busy at our peaceful, creative labour.

We are happy to place our signatures under the World Peace Council's Appeal.

The Humanism of Soviet Science

By Prof. Filatov,
Hero of Socialist Labour

These days, when all Soviet people are signing the Appeal for the conclusion of a Peace Pact, I feel an urge to tell of my thoughts.

The hard years of the war are still fresh in the minds of the peoples. To me, as one who has dedicated his life to restore people's sight, it was particularly painful to see the wounded who were brought to the hospital with bandaged eyes. Among them were not men from the front alone; there were also civilians from town and village, old men, women and children.

To us, Soviet physicians, members of the most humane profession, war is hateful, for it brings sickness and suffering, epidemics and wounds and poverty and death.

We, Soviet physicians, call upon all progressive people all over the world to unite in order not to permit the outbreak of a new war, not to permit destruction of the attainments of culture that has been created by loving hands.

I am signing the Appeal for the conclusion of a Peace Pact by the five Great Powers in the name of life, happiness, health and wellbeing of the hundreds of millions of plain people around the globe.

The Teacher's Duty

By Khatura Asylbekova,
Teacher at secondary school in Belbulak Village, Alma Ata Region, Kazakh SSR

If humanity is to prosper there must

be peace. That is the truth. But abroad, in the capitalist countries, there are people possessing black souls and harbouring black thoughts, people like Churchill and Truman, who are thinking of a new devastating war.

We, Soviet people, are building a new and happy life. Gigantic hydro-electric stations, going up on the Volga, the Dnieper, the Don and the Amu Darya, will convert vast stretches of our country into regions of abundance. On the other hand, the capitalists of America and Britain are forging arms with which to annihilate people and destroy towns and villages.

A daughter of a downtrodden, ignorant Kazakh nomad, I acquired a higher education under the Soviet system and became a teacher.

Every morning on getting to school I see the happy faces of children thirsting for knowledge, for science. Is there anything that can make a teacher happier?

Like the thousands of other Soviet schools, our school is bringing up educated and cultured people, developing in them fervent love and devotion for their peace-loving native Soviet Land, and respect for all peoples in the world, irrespective of nationality or colour of their skin.

We Hold Peace Dear

By A. Kakabayev

Twice Hero of Socialist Labour, President of "Bolshevik" kolkhoz, Kunya Urgench District, Tashauz Region

We want peace, we hold peace dear. It is a joy to live and work in the peaceful Soviet Land! Happiness fills your heart to the brim when you see how with every passing year our country grows richer and her might multiplies.

How long is it since the black night which had enveloped Turkmenian land had dissipated and grief, and poverty, and oppression, and lack of culture have receded into the past? Not much more than 30 years. But what changes have taken place during this period in the ancient land of Turkmenia!

What formerly was semi-colonial border region of tsarist Russia the Turkmenian Socialist Republic has developed with its industries and kolkhozes. The dreams of the Turkmenian people—dreams of water and of transformation of the deserts—have come true. Thanks to the attention given by the Soviet Government and Comrade Stalin personally and thanks to the

fraternal help given by the great Russian people, scores of new dams and sluices have been built and great irrigation systems have been constructed. And under construction in Turkmenia now is a grand hydrotechnical development—the Main Turkmenian Canal.

All People on Earth Have Been Created to Live a Free Life

By Shaikh Ul Islam Ali Zado
Arkhund Aga Javad Ogly

President of the Ecclesiastical Office of the Mussulmans of Transcaucasia

Brazenly trampling upon every law of man and God, humanity's monsters, the imperialists of the United States of America are preparing to hurl the whole world into the bloody abyss of a new, monstrous slaughter of the peoples. Death and destruction threaten every country, every town and village, every family and every individual. Seized by diabolical arrogance, America's bankers and capitalists have made up their minds to enthrall the entire globe, to make all people their slaves.

They have thus risen against the natural rights of people and the will of the Most High, for all people on earth have been created to live a free life. All peoples are equal and no one has been created by Allah to rule over others. There is no greater sin than oppressing peoples, and one committing it deserves people's hatred.

We, Mussulmans of Transcaucasia, wholeheartedly support the peaceable policy of the Soviet Government the aim of which is the good of the people and their greater security. Faithful Mussulmans, one and all, crave peace and their greater security. Faithful Mussulmans, one and all, crave peace and tranquillity and are sending up fervent prayers to Allah that peace may be preserved. We are at one with all our people and with the hundreds of millions of people of good will in all countries in our will to peace.

People of good will must exert every effort to prevent war and make it impossible. We must not let it happen again that happy wives lose their husbands and become widows, and children orphans. We must not permit a repetition of the incredible suffering and the destruction of culture created by the hands of mankind.

Ever ready to defend the cause of peace I shall place my signature under

the Appeal for the conclusion of a Pact of Peace and I call upon all mullahs and all faithful Mussulmans to certify by their signatures to this Appeal their steady and firm desire to battle for peace.

For Light and Happiness

By Vera Inber, writer

One cannot help being excited when looking at a map of our country, at the spots marking the great construction works of Communism. The globe has not hitherto known such transformations. It is not for nothing that scientists assert that with respect to scale these changes may be compared only with geological processes which change the earth's crust. New seas appear. Rivers change their course. Deserts turn into fields and gardens. A new climate is in the making.

The hot wind which dries up everything in its path, coming up against the forest shelter belts rolls away and is met by a water reservoir. It turns aside and finds a lapping sea. Becoming furious, the wind wants to raise clouds of dust into the air but cannot find the old familiar desert. Verdant gardens have taken its place.

Signing the Appeal of the World Peace Council at the State Academic Maly Theatre. People's Artist of the USSR Yelena Gogoleva, is seen here signing the Appeal.



All this is being created for a peaceful, happy life for Soviet people. The Stalin plan for remaking Nature is a peace strategy plan, and the great construction works of Communism are outposts of peace.

Our art pictures the labour of peaceful people, the beauty of the transformed, renewed earth and the grandeur of labour heroism for the glory of the Motherland.

In our literature not a line will be found in praise of war. The heroes of Soviet books are courageous, noble and staunch people: foremost men in production, innovators in science, people of daring, of firm will, clear mind and pure heart.

We stand for life, for light and happiness.

Peace Be With You People!

By M. Galfayan

Head of a brigade employed in the Winding Shop of Electrotechnical Works, Stalin Prize Winner

I want to begin with the words of greeting used among Armenian people: Peace be with you, people!

Peace—how good it sounds. At this moment I am sitting at home, at my desk. A clean sheet of paper lies before me. I was asked to write. But how difficult it is to write about what is most important, of what one wants most.

I open the door and in the other room I see my wife busy at her housekeeping chores. Sitting at the table are three of our four children, two sons and daughter, doing their school home work. The youngest, Ashotik, is fast asleep in his little bed.

But then I close my eyes for a moment, and I see two scenes before me: fiery-red and black explosions, dense pillars of smoke and cities going up in flame, and dead bodies, the dead bodies of children! I saw those things with my own eyes at the front during the Patriotic War.

This is what the warmongers want to repeat in a new big war. This is what they are doing in Korea and Viet Nam.



Housewives placing their signatures to the Appeal of the World Peace Council.



All Soviet people say: "With great happiness we place our signatures to the Appeal of the World Peace Council." Discussing the resolution of the plenum of the Soviet Peace Committee at one of the construction sites of a tall building in Moscow.

My wish is for peace, a long and joyous peace. And that is not just my wish; it is also the wish of my comrades, and the wish of the entire Armenian people.

Peace for us is joy, the laughter of children, it is life, labour. Decades, centuries of peace for us, our children, our grandchildren—that is what we want!

For The Happiness Of Our Children

By Maria Vaheoja

Mother Heroine, Chairman of the First of May Collective Farm, Estonian SSR.

Today, when Soviet folk are signing the Appeal of the World Peace Council,

I want to tell of the thoughts and feelings that move me—the mother of eleven children--and which moves every mother in our land.

When I look upon my children my heart rejoices. My oldest daughters, Natalia, Maria and Helga, are working in the collective farm. They are raising bumper crops of wheat and rye, laying out new orchards, draining the swamp-land. Can they wish for a new war when our life is becoming better and better with every hour? I frequently receive letters from my younger children—Juri, Alexander, Paul and Vaike. What an interesting life they are leading! My son Alexander is a student of the Olustveresk Agricultural Technicum, and soon he will be an agronomist. He, the son of a woman who was just a farm hand, dreams of beautifying his native land with flourishing gardens! My daughter Vaike goes to secondary school. She writes me letters about Young Pioneer meetings, about the interesting excursions they make, about what the pupils do in their Young Michurinite circles at school. She also wants to become an agronomist and help remake Nature in her native land.

We Soviet mothers are against war
We curse the blood thirsty American
and British butchers who plan to drop
bombs on Soviet people, on our
children.

collective farmers of the J. V. Stalin Collective Farm (Turkmen SSR) signing the Appeal of the World Peace Council for the conclusion of a Peace Pact between the five Great Powers. Hero of Socialist Labour Ata Mashakov, brigade leader, signing the Appeal.



Soviet seamen are with great enthusiasm signing the Appeal of the World Peace Council. K. Kerpov, one of the oldest workers of the Leningrad Commercial Seaport, is seen here signing the Appeal, surrounded by his fellow workers.

In signing the Appeal of the World Peace Council I firmly believe that peace will be preserved. We shall succeed in safeguarding the happy life and

the still happier future of Soviet young men and women—the builders of Communism!



Signing the Appeal of the World Peace Council for the conclusion of a Pact of Peace between the five Great Powers at the Voroshilov Collective Farm (Moscow Region). Collective farmer Maria Kozlova signing the Appeal.

All Able Bodied Citizens Assured Employment in USSR

By D. Valentel, M.Sc. (Economics)

IN the great Land of Soviets, which occupies a vast territory in Europe and Asia extending from the Baltic Sea to the Pacific Ocean, people have long forgotten of hunger, poverty and unemployment. Every Soviet citizen, man or woman, is assured work. The number of factory workers and other employecs in national economy is growing year after year.

This is not a transient and not an accidental phenomenon in the life of the Soviet society. It is a definite law governing its development.

In the Soviet Union the workers and peasants have become masters of their own destiny, for the first time in mankind's history. All that is necessary for producing all the benefits and amenities of life the entire national economy of the country, is in the hands of the workers and peasants. The development of national economy is directed by the Soviet people in their own interest, *i.e.*, in the interest of the working people.

Purpose of Production

In the countries, where the means of production are privately owned, production is run for the purpose of profit which is pocketed by the owners. The purpose of production in the Soviet Union is to satisfy the material and cultural requirements of all the many millions of working people. Production develops not spontaneously but in a planned manner, on the basis of unified state national economic plans.

Every year the life of the peoples in the Soviet Union is becoming better and happier. Wages, salaries and peasant (collective farmer) incomes are rising. The Soviet Government is consistently pursuing its policy of consecutive reductions of prices for food and general consumer goods; this means that the working people can afford to buy more food and other goods, *i.e.*, their real earnings are growing. Thanks to freedom from unemployment, from insecurity and uncertainty of the future, public consumption (the purchasing capacity of the population) grows faster than production and stimulates the latter. This is the very opposite of the process at work in the capitalist countries where the purchasing capacity of the masses lags constantly behind the growth of production, and the result is economic crises.

Constant Growth of Industrial Production

In order to meet the growing demands of the population, the Soviet Government is steadily widening the scale of production in accordance with specially prepared plans. More and more factories and mills, power stations, railways and highways, irrigation canals, etc., are being built. More than 1,500 big industrial enterprises were built in Soviet Union in 1928—1932, 4500—in 1933—1937, and more than 6,000 big and medium industrial enterprises have been restored or built anew and put into operation under the postwar Five-Year Plan for Restoration and Development of the National Economy of the USSR (1946—

1950), apart from the many smaller enterprises built by the state, by the collective farms and cooperative societies.

The rate of increase in industrial production is growing in the USSR year after year. In 1946 industrial output increased by 20 per cent as against the previous year, an increase of 22 per cent was registered in 1947, of 27 per cent in 1948 and of 20 per cent in 1949. It is known that in 1950 the volume of industrial production in the USSR was 73 per cent above the prewar level (1940) and 17 per cent above the provisions of the Five-Year Plan (1946—1950).

Unemployment has been completely banished from the USSR a long time ago as a result of the uninterrupted advancement of national economy. Consequently, the ranks of the workers must be replenished in order to keep the new industrial enterprises running. Therefore all the able-bodied citizens in the Soviet Union have no difficulty in finding their place in the social production process, and every new generation has unlimited possibilities for the application of its labour, knowledge and abilities for the benefit of all the people. At the end of 1950 there were 39,200,000 workers and other employees occupied in the national economy of the USSR, or 7,700,000 more than in 1940.

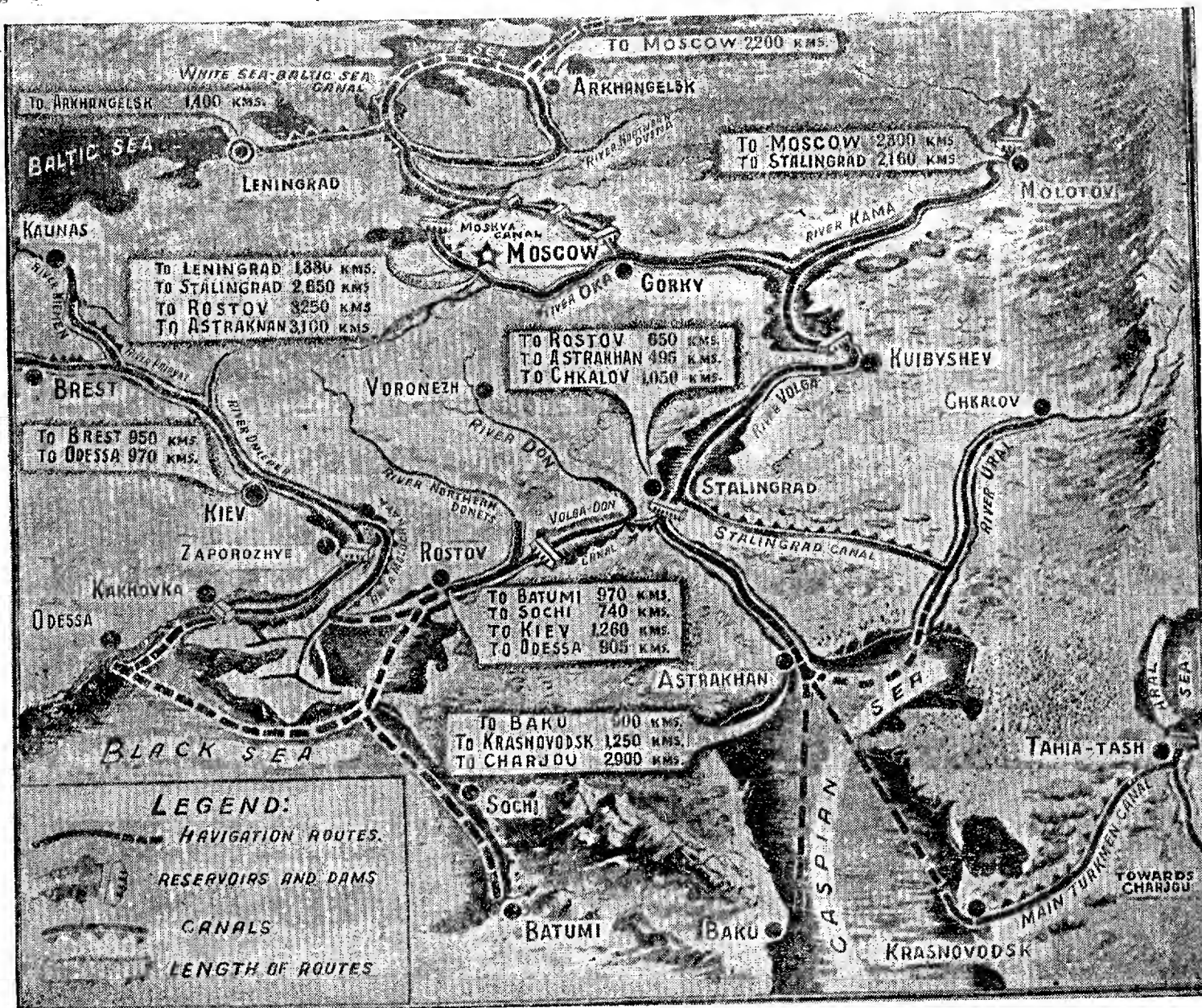
"Surplus Population" No Problem in USSR

The problem of a "surplus population" can never arise in the USSR owing to the remarkable advantages of the socialist system of economy. Far from having any fear of a rapid increase in the population, the Soviet society on the contrary encourages it. The Soviet State allocates scores of billions of rubles annually for social and cultural undertakings, for social insurance, allowances to mothers of large families, for the maintenance of a vast network of maternity homes, mother and child health centres, kindergartens, nurseries, etc. The steadily rising living and cultural standards of the working population are responsible for the fact that the birth rate in the USSR is much higher than in pre-revolutionary Russia.

Confident of their Future

The successful fulfilment and overfulfilment of the provisions of the first postwar Five-Year Plan, the majestic construction projects of Communism now being carried into life by the Soviet people, the implementation of the great plan for remaking nature in vast territories of the Soviet State, stimulate the powerful growth of the productive forces of the USSR and improvements in the living standard of the Soviet people.

That is why all the Soviet citizens—men and women, aged folk and the youth—are confident of their future, and of the future of their children and grandchildren. The Soviet people who work in their own interests and enjoy all the fruits of their peaceful constructive labour, stint no efforts for promoting the development of all the industries, agriculture, science and culture in their country.



Soviet Rivers Today and Tomorrow

OVER 100,000 rivers, exceeding 2 million kilometres in length flow through the territory of the Soviet Union. From times immemorial the rivers, particularly in the European section of the USSR, played a prominent part in the country's national economy, primarily as means of transport. In the 9th and 10th centuries wide use was already made of the Dnieper, which served as a busy commercial route between the Baltic Sea and Constantinople via the Black Sea. Later, the Volga and its biggest tributaries—Oka and Kama—acquired dominating importance. The Don (which falls into the Azov Sea), Northern Dvina (flowing into the White Sea), Neva (into the Baltic Sea), and others also belong to the important rivers in the European section of the USSR.

Some work was carried out in tsarist Russia to improve the navigation along these rivers. The Volga, for instance, was united with the Neva and Northern Dvina in its upper reaches by a system of locks and canals. But large-scale utilization of the country's water resources developed only in the years of Soviet Government.

Up to the Great October Socialist Revolution practically no construction of hydroelectric stations took place, in spite of the colossal amount of hydropower resources in the country. In the years of Soviet power the USSR was covered with a wide network of hydroelectric stations. The biggest hydroelectric station in Europe was built on the Dnieper, three powerful stations in the upper reaches

of the Volga, and a number of power stations on Caucasian, Central Asian and other rivers, as well as important navigation canals—the White Sea—Baltic Sea, linking the Finnish Gulf with the White Sea, and the Moskva—Volga. Construction of hydroelectric stations on the Dnieper, Upper Volga and a number of other rivers considerably improved navigation. Many rivers, previously unused, were made navigable.

The construction of the new gigantic hydroelectric stations and canals now under way on the Volga, Don, Dnieper and Amu Darya, marks an important stage in the Stalin plan for remaking the country's nature and will solve a number of complex tasks of national-economic importance in the sphere of developing the power resources, irrigation and transport.

The map published by us shows systematically the reconstruction of the waterways of the European section of the USSR as a result of finishing the work on the great construction works. The new electric stations on the Volga, and Kama will turn the great Russian river into a kind of chain of lake-reservoirs, which will ensure a deep-water route along the whole length of the river. Through the Volga-Don Canal and the River Don the Volga will have connections with the Azov and Black Seas, and through the latter with the Dnieper; through the Main Turkmen Canal, with the rivers of Central Asia and the Aral Sea, and through the Stalingrad Canal, with the Ural River. In this way, all these big rivers and six seas—Baltic, White, Black, Azov, Caspian and Aral seas—will be joined into a single gigantic transport system, with the two latter seas (now closed basins), receiving an outlet to other seas. The new canals—Main Turkmen, Stalingrad, South Ukrainian and North Crimean—will not only be used for irrigation but also for navigation. The total length of the navigation canals will constitute over 4,500 kilometres.

New ports are being erected on the rivers, canals and reservoirs. Many cities which are now situated far away from water will find themselves on the banks of lake-reservoirs and deep canals. Moscow, capital of the Soviet Union, will become a port of six seas. Plans are now being worked out for new passenger and cargo shipping lines; some of them will be organized already at the beginning of next year, after navigation opens on the Volga-Don Canal. Passenger and cargo vessels of the latest designs are being built for the Volga and other rivers.

River transport in the USSR will increase several-fold within the next few years. This will have a big effect on the national economy because water transport is much more economical and cheaper than railway. After its reconstruction forty times more freight will pass along the Volga than could pass along a railway line of the same length when working at maximum capacity.

The tireless, peaceful, constructive labour of the Soviet people is changing the aspect of the country with miraculous speed and is placing all the forces of nature at the service of man.

At A Soviet

(A letter from the Kirghiz SSR)

By Yakov Usherenko

ONLY ten years ago nothing except the siren of a rare car passing by would break the silence that had ruled at this suburb of the city of Frunze—capital of the Kirghiz Republic. The factory buildings and big apartment-houses appeared here in the years of the war against Hitler Germany and during the period of the first post-war Five Year Plan.

"If you ask me when was the construction of our Jute Mill completed," says the Director of this enterprise Achekei Rysaliev, "I don't think I'll be able to answer. The mill, all its shops went into operation in 1942, but construction has been continued without interruption. Year by year, we are expanding production, receiving new equipment, building new premises and apartment houses and various communal service establishments for the workers.

Practically there are two bodies of workers at the jute mill: the mill's engineers and workers who are manufacturing jute goods in increasingly big quantities, and the collective of hundreds of builders who are working at the construction of new shops, apartment houses, etc.

As at all other textile enterprises of the Soviet Union, all principal production processes at the Frunze Jute Mill, are mechanized.

.... The chief engineer of the factory, Jusupov took us around the well-lighted, roomy shops and acquainted us with the technological process of converting the fibre into durable high grade burlap. We saw heaps of fibre processed by a system of various highly efficient Soviet machines, and in the final run, transformed into huge piles of sacks for industry and agriculture.

The fibre, directly from the warehouses, is worked by the jute crushers, wherefrom it goes to the factory stores for seasoning. Then the fibre is sent for further processing to the department of the coarse wool and fine wool machines. All this is only a thorough preparatory working of the fibre before it gets to the two principal shops: the spinning and the weaving shops. When the looms complete their work, electric cars deliver the burlap to the measuring shop where it is given the last check up and then the numerous machines of the sewing shops turn it into sacks.

Thus, the entire technological process requires of the men and women workers of the jute mill not physical effort but skilful operation of the machinery, the ability to make the machine do its utmost. The better the machines are manned, the greater the earnings of the men and women workers employed at the mill. Here are some typical examples: women-weavers Burulkhan Kenjebaeva and Zhemal Matkasimova have increased their earnings 20—30 per cent for the last six months alone—this is primarily a result of their faultless manning of their looms.

In Frunze, just as in the other towns of the Soviet Union,

34th Anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution

Report Delivered by L. P. BERIA
at the Celebration Meeting
of the Moscow Soviet on
November 6, 1951

SUPPLEMENT TO **SOVIET LAND**
NO. 22, NOVEMBER 25, 1951

34th Anniversary of Great October Socialist Revolution

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Comrades,

The peoples of the Soviet Union are today celebrating the 34th anniversary of the Great October Revolution illumined by the genius of Lenin, a revolution which opened up before humanity the road to a new, socialist world. Every year of progress along this road brings our homeland new successes.

All the work of the Bolshevik Party and the Soviet Government during the period from the 33rd to the 34th anniversary of the October Revolution, as during all the years since the death of the great Lenin, passed under the wise leadership of our leader, Comrade Stalin. (**Prolonged applause**). Comrade Stalin, with brilliant perspicacity, is giving the Party and the people their orientation in the most complex phenomena of internal and international life and mapping out perspectives of further development. Comrade Stalin's inexhaustible energy in the day-to-day leadership of undertakings both big and small, and his ability to determine the main tasks of the Soviet State and focus all our efforts on their fulfilment, are ensuring the great victories of the peoples of the Soviet Union in building Communism. (**Applause**).

The past year, 1950, was the year of completion of the first, postwar Five-Year Plan. Soviet men and women and all our friends abroad have been glad to learn that the postwar Five-Year Plan for the rehabilitation and development of the national economy of the U.S.S.R., a plan for the realisation of which our people had to fight in the difficult conditions of healing the grim wounds inflicted by the war, has been carried out successfully. This, unquestionably, is a new, great victory for the Soviet people, as a result of which the might of our socialist state has increased still more. Achievements in peaceful construction have led to a further improvement in the economic and cultural standards of the working people.

In the field of foreign policy the Soviet Union continued to wage a tireless struggle for peace, which enhanced its international prestige still more.

Throughout the world the past year was marked by the still sharper deliniation of two poles—two centres of gravitation: on the one hand the Soviet Union, heading the camp of socialism and democracy, as the centre of gravitation for all the progressive forces fighting to prevent a new war and strengthen peace, for the right of the peoples to arrange their

life as they see fit; on the other hand in the United States of America which heads the camp of imperialism as the centre of gravitation for the aggressive and reactionary forces throughout the world that are trying to unleash a new world war in order to plunder and enslave other nations.

In the camp of socialism and democracy the past year was a year of further development and consolidation of forces of economic and cultural progress and of improvement in the living standard of the working people. The peoples of the countries of new democracy and the great Chinese people who have wrested their destiny from the hands of imperialist enslavers, are with the fraternal aid of the peoples of the Soviet Union joyously and confidently building a new socialist life. (**Applause**).

In the camp of imperialism the past year was a year of new aggravation of internal and external contradictions of the further deepening of the general crisis and weakening of the capitalist system, the subordination of the entire economy to the criminal aims of preparing war and a ruthless onslaught against the vital interests of the working people.

New Achievements of Peaceful Construction in the USSR

For our country 1951 has been a year of new forward strides in socialist economy and culture. The workers, collective farmers and intellectuals, engaged in peaceful constructive effort for the good of their homeland, are with tremendous enthusiasm working to fulfil and overfulfil state plans. This is borne out vividly by the patriotic letters to Comrade Stalin published in the Press, letters in which industrial, agricultural, transport and building workers report their production victories and the new obligations they have assumed in socialist competition.

The Bolshevik Party inspires and organises our people in their heroic production feats, it is directing their creative energy towards one goal—the triumph of Communism. The great ideas of Lenin and Stalin are daily getting a firmer grip on the minds of broad masses of working people, redoubling their energy and lighting up for them the road of struggle and victories. This finds expression in a conscientious attitude to work and inexhaustible initiative in the fulfilment of

duty to society and the state. This is the source of the invincibility of our system, the source of continuous successes in our work.

The results of work in the field of economic development for ten months of this year indicate that the national-economic plan for 1951 will be fulfilled and overfulfilled. (Applause). Industrial production is scheduled to reach a point more than 15 per cent above the figure for last year and double the figure for the prewar year of 1940, while basic industrial plant is to increase by 12 per cent over 1950.

Improvement in the technical equipment and skill of the workers and improvement in the organisation of production have made it possible to increase the productivity of labour in industry by 10 percent, compared with last year. Increased productivity of labour accounts for nearly two-thirds of this year's rise in industrial production. This means that our industrial output is increasing mainly thanks to a rise in the productivity of labour.

The cutting of production costs as Comrade Stalin has repeatedly pointed out, is an indication of how well industry is working and one of the most important sources of accumulation in the national economy. At the same time it is an express condition for the reduction of prices and, hence for an improvement in the material well-being of the people. This year the plan for cutting production costs will be exceeded and in industrial production alone, will yield an economy of 26,000 million roubles.

All branches of the heavy and light industries have this year attained a pronounced increase in production.

There is a considerable increase in the production of iron and steel. Compared with last year, the increase in pig-iron production alone will amount to 2,700,000 tons, for steel it will be about 4 million tons and for rolled steel 3 million tons. The Soviet Union is now smelting roughly as much steel as Britain, France, Belgium and Sweden taken together. (Applause). Our metallurgists are now making much more efficient use of blast furnaces and open-hearth furnaces. This factor alone will, in 1951, account for an extra 1,300,000 tons of pig-iron and 1,350,000 tons of steel.

No less significant is the increase achieved this year in the production of non-ferrous and rare metals.

Both ferrous and non-ferrous metallurgy have produced splendid workers, engineers, technicians and industrial managers who have a thorough knowledge of their job and are constantly improving the technology of production.

The plan in coal-mining is being carried out successfully. During the past few years the annual increase in coal production has averaged 24 million tons. The coal industry of the U.S.S.R. is now not only satisfying the requirements of our country, but has also made it possible to build up the necessary reserves.

The technical re-equipment of the coal industry, carried out in the past few years, has made it possible to mechanise in full such arduous and laborious work as under-cutting, hewing and delivery of the coal in the drift, as well as the underground transportation and the loading of it into railway trucks.

The Soviet Government and Comrade Stalin personally are constantly taking steps to make the work of the miners easier and improve their living conditions in every possible way. Unlike the capitalist countries where the miners are the most downtrodden of the have-nots, the Soviet State surrounds the miners with attention and honor, and in regard to wages the personnel of the coal industry rank first among industrial workers. As a result, we have permanent skilled forces of miners, ensuring the successful development of the coal industry.

Even more significant are the achievements of our oil industry. During the past few years the annual increase in our oil production has amounted to four and a half million tons. This year the plan for oil production will be exceeded. The realisation of an extensive prospecting programme has resulted in the discovery of rich oil deposits in new areas and in a considerable increase of explored industrial deposits of oil.

Large scale work has been launched to build new oil refineries and to enlarge existing ones. The new refineries being commissioned this year, equipped with first-class Soviet-made installations, will be able to process 6 million tons annually.

It can safely be said, that the task formulated by Comrade Stalin, that of increasing oil output to 60 million tons a year, will be carried out ahead of schedule. (Applause).

Major achievements have been registered in the field of electric power development in our country. One hundred and four thousand million kilowatt hours of electric power will be generated this year, which exceeds the production of electric power in Britain and France taken together. The increase in electric power production this year alone amounts to more than 13 thousand million kilowatt-hours, which is seven times more than the total production of electric power in pre-revolutionary Russia.

This year the scope of construction of new power stations has increased still more. The total power capacity of the electric stations and the new installations being commissioned this year will amount approximately to 3 million kilowatts, which is roughly the equivalent of five big power stations such as that on the Dnieper.

Year by year our chemical industry makes new forward strides. There has been a considerable increase in the production of chemical fertilizers, while the output of new organic weed-killers and preparations to combat agricultural pests nearly doubled compared with 1950. The production of synthetic rubber has increased by 20 per cent compared with last year. The chemical industry workers, in close cooperation with Soviet scientists, have made notable headway in solving major technical problems in the field of chemistry.

Our economic development would be inconceivable without the continual growth and perfection of the Soviet engineering industry, the basis of the technical progress of the entire national economy.

The total output of the engineering industry has increased by 21 per cent compared with last year. The production of the main types of power installations for electric stations will increase 2-3 times.

This year we are making a steam turbine of one hundred and fifty thousand kilowatts. Such a powerful turbine is being made for the first time in the world, which testifies to the maturity of Soviet science and engineering. The production of installations for the oil industry has nearly doubled compared with 1950. This year the engineering industry is turning out more than 400 new types of machines and mechanisms.

Our machine builders may be proud of their achievements in producing the most complicated modern apparatus, geophysical, electro-mechanical, electronic, electro vacuum and other precision instruments.

Thanks to the successful development of industry and the growth in the production of agricultural raw materials, there is a considerable expansion of the production of consumer goods. On Comrade Stalin's initiative the Soviet Government has this year taken steps to increase the production of foodstuffs and manufactured goods over and above the targets of the plan for the year. As a result, the population will get more manufactured goods and foodstuffs than in 1950, in the following proportion: fabrics 24 per cent more, knitwear 35 per cent, footwear 12 per cent, meat and meat products 20 per cent, fish products 8 per cent, vegetable oil 35 per cent, butter 8 per cent, sugar 24 per cent, tea 38 per cent; bicycles nearly double, wireless sets 25 per cent more, clocks and watches 11 per cent, cameras 39 per cent, sewing machines 28 per cent and furniture 44 per cent more. Our industry is launching the mass production of television sets, refrigerators, washing and other domestic machines.

As you see, our industry has notable successes.

But we must not forget about the shortcomings in the work of individual enterprises which, owing to bad organization of production and inefficient utilization of modern machinery, are not fulfilling their assignments in increasing the productivity of labour and reducing production costs, use too much fuel and raw materials and suffer losses through spoilage. The elimination of these shortcomings would make it possible to achieve a considerable additional saving.

Some of the enterprises, while fulfilling and over fulfilling gross output plans, do not always cope with state assignments regarding production of highly important types of goods. The managers of these enterprises evidently want to make their job easier and are turning out goods that require the least effort and bother. It is high time they realised that what the state needs is not any kind of fulfilment and overfulfilment of plans, but such as would supply the national economy with the goods it needs.

In our socialist economy every manager, be his job big or small, must hold the interests of the state above everything else and strictly observe state discipline. We must resolutely do away with the narrow-minded, purely departmental approach to their jobs that certain economic managers still have, an approach detrimental to the interests of our planned economy.

This year has witnessed the further development of our socialist agriculture. The improved technical equipment of agriculture and the better organization of the work made it possible to carry out grain harvest-

ing this year in a shorter period of time and considerably reduce grain losses. The collective and state farms brought in a grain harvest of high quality, and fulfilled their commitments, regarding state grain deliveries and the stocking of seed ahead of schedule. During the past few years the gross grain harvest has each year exceeded 7,000 million poods.

The cotton and sugar-beet crops this year will be bigger than last year. Our country is now producing more cotton than such renowned cotton producers as India, Pakistan and Egypt taken together. (Applause).

The collective and state farms are successfully carrying out the Stalin programme for advancing socialist animal husbandry. The publicly-owned herds of the collective farms, together with the state farm herds, now account for the greater part of our livestock. The most important task in the field of animal husbandry is still the expansion of the fodder base.

Every year the state supplies our agriculture with large quantities of the most modern machines. This year it will receive 137,000 tractors in terms of 15-horsepower units, 54,000 harvester combines, including 29,000 self-propelled combines, and 2 million other agricultural machines and implements. A great deal is being done in the way of switching over to power farming. All this will make it possible to mechanise the main agricultural processes to a still higher degree and make the work of the collective farmers easier and more productive. The machine-and-tractor depots are at present doing more than two-thirds of the entire field work for the collective farms. This year nearly all the ploughing on the collective farms was mechanised, three-quarters of the sowing being done by tractor seeders, over 60 per cent of the entire area under grain was harvested by combines. All the most important agricultural work on the state farms has been mechanised almost completely.

The wealth of the collective farms is steadily increasing. Last year alone the indivisible funds of the collective farmers increased by 11 per cent. It is essential that the collective farmers should continue to strengthen and develop in every way their common property, which is the basis for the further progress of the collective farms and improvement in the material well-being of their members.

Our rail, river and sea transport is developing parallel with industry and agriculture. The freight carriage of our railways will increase this year by 11 per cent. Incidentally, this increase of 11 per cent is nearly equal to the entire annual freight carriage of British and French railways taken together. (Applause). The amount of cargo transported by river vessels is scheduled to increase by 12 per cent by sea vessels, 7 per cent. The task which continues to face our vast army of transport workers is that of speeding up the turnover of railway trucks and making better use of the entire rolling stock of railway transport and the river and sea vessels.

Our country is engaged on a vast, building programme. The scale of capital construction is increasing with every passing year. The volume of state capital investments this year is more than two and a half times greater than in the prewar year of 1940.

Building organisations are receiving an ever increasing quantity of machines and mechanism; supplies of building materials have improved. This year the number of excavators, scrapers and bulldozers will be greatly increased. Output of cement will increase by two million tons in the course of the year. Production of bricks, slate, iron and ceramic pipes and other building materials is increasing considerably.

Our builders have made certain headway in cutting the cost and reducing the time for construction. However, there is still much to be done in this field. Above all, work on building sites must be better organised, building machinery must be used more efficiently, labour organisation improved, overhead expenses drastically reduced and it is necessary to rid building plans and outlays of all extravagance that still swells building costs.

As you know, a special place in our building work is occupied by the giant hydro-technical projects on the Volga, the Don, the Dnieper and the Amu-Darya. These construction jobs are without equal anywhere in the world either in size or in rate of construction. The plans fixed by the Government for 1951 are being successfully fulfilled and overfulfilled at all construction sites.

1952 will see the commissioning of the first of these constructions—the Volga-Don waterway. The opening of this waterway will link up into a single transport system all the seas of the European part of the U.S.S.R. (Applause).

Major economic problems will be solved as a result of the realisation of these majestic hydro-technical projects. The new power stations alone will generate annually twenty-two and a half thousand million kilowatt-hours of cheap electric power, which is nearly equal to the entire annual production of electric power in Italy. The extension of the area under irrigation will make it possible to grow an extra three million tons of cotton a year, which is more than a third of the average annual production of cotton in the United States: it will make it possible to grow an extra 500 million poods of wheat, 30 million poods of rice, and 6 million tons of sugar-beet. The herd of cattle in these areas will increase by 2 million head, sheep by 9 million.

These constructions were launched on the initiative of Comrade Stalin who displays unflagging concern for the well-being and prosperity of our homeland, for making the labour of the Soviet people easier and improving their standard of life. Comrade Stalin's initiative met with the hearty support of our entire people, who have rightly called these constructions the great Stalin construction works of Communism. (Prolonged applause).

Unlike the countries of capitalism, where production serves the aims of profit-making and the enrichment of a handful of exploiters, in our country the interests of the working people are the primary consideration in the development of the entire national economy. Year by year the national income grows, and, on this basis, there is a rise in the incomes of factory and office workers and peasants. In 1951 the national income of the U.S.S.R. will rise by 12 per cent over 1950.

The Soviet Government is conducting a policy of systematically reducing the prices of consumer goods. In March 1951 the state retail prices of foodstuffs and manufactured goods were cut again, for the fourth time in recent years, thereby ensuring a further rise in the real wages of factory and office workers and reduced expenditure by the peasants now buying manufactured goods at a cheaper price.

The total trade turnover is scheduled to increase this year by 15 per cent compared with last year. However, it must be said that there are still not a few shortcomings in the work of the trading organisations. The demands of the population are still not studied adequately, mistakes are made in the shipment of individual items to various regions and republics and available resources of goods are not always skilfully utilised. The workers of the trade network must seriously improve their work of catering to the Soviet consumer.

The Party and the Government are constantly taking steps to improve the living conditions of the people. New houses with a total floor-space of roughly 27 million square metres are being tenanted this year in cities and workers' settlements; 400,000 dwelling houses will be built by the collective farmer in rural areas.

It is most gratifying that as a result of the improved standard of life of the people and the successes of the Soviet health service, the mortality rate in our country has dropped to half what it was in the prewar year of 1940, (Applause), while infant mortality has decreased even more appreciably. The annual increase in population in the U.S.S.R. has, for several years past, been greater than in 1940 and exceeds 3 million. (Applause).

Whereas in the camp of capitalism the imperialist cannibals are engaged in inventing various "scientific" means for wiping out the best part of humanity and reducing the birthrate, in our country as Comrade Stalin has said, people are the most precious capital, and their well-being and happiness are the Government's prime concern.

Problems of training and educating specialists for all branches of economic and cultural life have always occupied, and today occupy, an important place in the system of our state measures. This year 2,720,000 people are studying in our colleges and technical schools; in 1951 alone our colleges and technical schools graduated 463,000 young people. At the present time there are over 5 million specialists with college or secondary technical education in our country, while the number of skilled practical specialists, trained on the job and educated at courses after working hours, is no less.

Much of the credit for all our achievements goes to Soviet science. Our scientists have of late solved a number of most important scientific problems pertaining to our economy and defence. In a number of branches of knowledge Soviet scientists now occupy a leading position in developing world science. A noteworthy factor of recent times is the considerable broadening and strengthening of the ties between Soviet scientists and workers in production. This is not only conducive to the better introduction of the achievements of science into production, but also

enriches science with the experience and the creative thought of the vast army of innovators in industry, transport and agriculture.

One of the most striking expressions of cultural progress in our country is afforded by the flowering of literature and the arts. Embodying as they do the great ideas of Communism in concrete images, they are a powerful means of educating the masses in the spirit of Communism, in the spirit of Soviet patriotism and internationalism. This year, like previous years, witnessed the appearance of a number of works of high merit both in literature and in the arts, works truthfully portraying the high moral qualities of Soviet people, their life and struggle to enhance the might of their homeland, for peace and friendship between the nations, for happiness of people the world over.

While directing the main energies and resources of the country towards the further advancement of the national economy and culture, the Party and the Government are not losing sight of the need to strengthen the country's defences. Historical experience has fully borne out Comrade Stalin's repeated warnings that, in conditions of capitalist encirclement, the land of victorious Socialism must constantly be prepared to repel possible aggression on the part of the imperialist powers. This year, just as always, the Party and the Government did everything in order that the heroic Soviet people, working enthusiastically to erect the majestic edifice of Communism, should continue to have no qualms about the future of their country. (**Applause**). The Soviet Army and Navy, with their matchless morale and fighting qualities known throughout the world, have at their disposal every type of modern arms necessary to inflict a crushing blow on anyone who, despite the convincing lessons of history, may again have the audacity to attack our homeland. (**Prolonged, tumultuous applause**).

As is known, a decisive factor in our victories are the advantages of our social and state system engendered by the October Revolution. One of the most striking expressions of these advantages is the fact that the Soviet system has for the first time released, and given free reign to, the great energy of the people, giving rise to the powerful activity and inexhaustible creative initiative of the masses, who have been liberated from capitalist exploitation. It is this activity and initiative of the masses that is the most important wellspring of the invincible strength of Communism. Further improvement in the work of the Party and State bodies, and public organisations, which are mobilising and organising this creative activity of the people, remains the constant concern of the Party and the Government.

Soviet men and women are invariably successful in their work because they are free from conceit and complacency, never rest on their oars and gauge their achievements primarily in the light of the great tasks of the future. Criticism and self-criticism, as Comrade Stalin teaches us, are the law of our development and the decisive factor in overcoming all routine and hidebound conservatism, in overcoming everything obsolete and senile, everything that hampers our victorious march onward. The degree of

consciousness of the masses and the theoretical-ideological training of personnel, determine, in large measure, the effectiveness of Bolshevik criticism and self-criticism. As usual, our Party is giving primary attention to the Communist education of the masses, to raising the ideological and political level of cadres, to their mastering of the great teachings of Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin.

Parallel with our achievements in Communist construction, the motive forces of the development of our Socialist society are constantly growing and gaining in strength. Every day in the life and labour of the workers, peasants and intellectuals of our country affords new striking manifestations of patriotism, of the moral and political unity of Soviet society and the friendship of the peoples of the U.S.S.R. The indomitable unity of will and purpose of the peoples of our country, the unity of their material and moral forces is one of the principal pillars of the might of our homeland. It is thanks to this unity that our state is in a position to cope with tasks so great that formerly they could not have been even dreamt of by the boldest of human minds.

Soviet Union in Struggle for Peace

The tremendous scope of peaceful construction in our country affords eloquent proof of the peaceful character of the Soviet Union's foreign policy and exposes the slander-mongers who chatter about the aggressive intentions of our Government.

"No state," Comrade Stalin has said, "including the Soviet State, can expand its civil industry to the full, launch great construction works such as the hydro-electric stations on the Volga, the Dnieper and the Amu-Darya, which require budget outlays running into tens of thousands of millions, continue the policy of systematically reducing consumer goods prices, which likewise requires budget outlays running into tens of thousands of millions, invest hundreds of thousands of millions in the restoration of the national economy ravaged by the German occupationists, and at the same time, parallel with this, enlarge its armed forces and expand war industry. It is not difficult to see that such a reckless policy would cause a state to go bankrupt."

The Soviet State's policy of peace was engendered by the October Socialist Revolution. The more than thirty years history of Soviet rule shows that the October Revolution is a revolution of creation, of the planned building of a new Communist society. The wars forced upon us by enemies only interfered with our great undertaking.

Comrade Stalin in his report to the 14th Congress of the Party defined the foreign policy of the Soviet Government with the greatest possible clarity...

"The essence of the policy of our Government, its foreign policy, is the idea of peace. To fight for peace, to fight against new wars, to expose all steps taken with the aim of preparing a new war... this is our task."

There has not been a single international con-

ference or meeting with the Soviet Union's participation, at which the representatives of the Soviet Government have not put forward constructive proposals aimed at preventing international conflicts and safeguarding peace and security. But our efforts in this direction have, in most cases, come up against the direct counter-action of the ruling circles in a number of bourgeois states. The situation is scarcely different after the Second World War, from which—one would think,—the statesmen of many countries should have drawn the proper lessons.

The people made enormous sacrifice and suffered enormous privation in defeating the aggressive fascist bloc in the hope that after victory they would be ensured conditions for peaceful development. The Second World War was still raging when Comrade Stalin voiced the warning that it was not enough to win the war, that it was also necessary to ensure a stable and lasting peace between the nations. But the blood of millions of victims had not yet dried on the fields of battle when already the American-British imperialists began plotting a new war. Immediately after the war the ruling circles in the United States, Britain and France took the path of directly violating the most important agreements achieved by the Great Powers during the war, the path of undermining international co-operation and knocking together an aggressive bloc in order to plunge the nations into the calamity of a new world slaughter.

There is no need to enumerate here the facts that are known to all. Suffice it to point only that the United States of America is openly reviving the two hotbeds of war—in the West—in the zone of Germany and in the East—in the zone of Japan, the liquidation of which in the last war cost the freedom-loving peoples millions of human lives, colossal material sacrifice and immeasurable suffering.

Of late there is taking place the remilitarisation of Western Germany with the utilisation for this purpose of Hitlerite war criminals. And in this restoration of German militarism, contrary to common sense, the present rulers of France are taking a most active part, although the French people have twice in one generation experienced all the horrors of German aggression. It is easy to understand why the rulers of America prefer to implement their plans for Germany, through the medium of docile people from among the French, in the guise of the "Schuman Plan"; the "Pleven Plan" and so forth. But the peoples of Europe cannot but realize that this creates a serious menace to peace. The Soviet Government could not overlook this flagrant violation not only of the Potsdam Agreement but of the French-Soviet treaty of alliance and mutual aid concluded in 1944. It has notified the French Government in special Notes of the dangerous implications of the latter's present policy and of the responsibility of the French Government for the situation that has arisen.

The American-British bloc recently manipulated the so-called peace treaty with Japan, and, in addition, the United States concluded a military agreement with Japan, thereby openly embarking on the restoration of Japanese militarism.

World public opinion is indignant over the fact that the great Chinese people who suffered most

from Japanese aggression and who made a tremendous contribution to the defeat of Japanese imperialism, were barred from participation in the peace treaty with Japan, while the Americans make use of the signatures of representatives of Honduras, Costa-Rica and similar small semi-colonial states which, far from taking part in the defeat of imperialist Japan, waxed rich on the war with Japan through their numerous merchants and landed proprietors. It is no secret to anyone that this separate treaty with Japan serves not peace but preparation for war. The Soviet Union which has repeatedly insisted on the conclusion of a real, just peace treaty with Japan on the basis of the Cairo and Potsdam declarations and the Yalta agreement, would have betrayed its traditional policy of peace had it put its signature to such a "peace" treaty. The worth of this treaty is further lessened by the fact that India, the second state in Asia in size and importance, took no part in it.

Plainly enough, the inspirers of the restoration of German and Japanese militarism have no desire to take into account either the German or the Japanese people who suffered no less than other nations from the war unleashed by their late rulers. These peoples cannot expect anything good from a new war and they will hardly agree to serve as cannon fodder for the American multi-millionaires.

The aggressive policy of the American bloc is most fully exposed by the United States' military intervention in Korea. The United States' representatives have frustrated all the proposals made by the Soviet Union and other peace-loving states to end the American aggression in Korea and are now doing their utmost to drag out the negotiations begun in Kaesong.

We are certain that the courageous Korean people will find an honourable way out from the sanguinary conflict provoked by the Americans and, thereby, will show the world once again that there is no force capable of enslaving a people possessing the will for struggle and victory. (Applause).

The United States is stubbornly endeavouring to turn the United Nations into a weapon for war. It was under pressure of the United States that the United Nations gave its flag to camouflage the American aggression in Korea and then, in violation of the inalienable rights of nations, declared the Chinese People's Republic an aggressor. Honest people throughout the world cannot but agree with the just words of Comrade Stalin that "as a matter of fact the United Nations is now not so much a world organisation as an organisation for the Americans, serving the American aggressors".

Of late the camp of imperialism has accelerated war preparations. The United States is doing everything possible to extend the aggressive Atlantic bloc, using pressure, threats and all kinds of promises, drawing into it new countries, including countries which, geographically, have no connection with the Atlantic area; establishing new military bases in all parts of the world, feverishly expanding the production of all types of arms and searching for cannon fodder in all corners of the world.

The slightest manifestation of anti-war sentiment

Approved For Release 2001/09/10 : CIA-RDP83-00415R010200020023-0

is brutally suppressed and fascist police methods introduced into all branches of the State apparatus. Nothing but miserable ruins remain of the vaunted "American democracy." Even the American Press is forced to admit this. Senator Chester Dempsey (Wisconsin), in a recent letter to the "Capital Times," wrote that Americans used to be surprised at the servility of the Germans who were under the influence of the propaganda of Hitler and Goebbels; but now, he said, the Americans are in a worse position than the Germans had ever been. The Americans have complete thought-control and are in the hands of the military brass and their slanderous clique.

U.S. statesmen have gone so far that they are now transferring their police methods to international forums. The Hitler political spies might well envy the crafty methods employed by the American diplomats, headed by Truman, at the San Francisco conference. (Applause).

The capitalist monopolies in the United States are more and more subordinating the State apparatus to their own interests. Hitherto, being the virtual masters of the country—the magnates of finance and industry—remained in the background, leaving it to their political agents to protect their interests in the sphere of politics, now they are laying hands directly on the political, administrative and diplomatic machinery of the United States. It is common knowledge that the most important matters of State are decided by Charles Wilson, a Morgan man, who, unceremoniously, puts into key sectors of the Government men from the biggest associations of multi-millionaires, the associations of Morgan, Rockefeller, Mellon, Du Pont and others, closely connected not only economically but through family ties. They are shamelessly utilizing the country's economy in the interests of the multi-millionaires.

And so at a time when plutocracy and police rule are rampant in his own country, President Truman has the audacity to talk brazenly about the "absence of democracy" in the Soviet Union, in that Soviet Union where, as everyone knows, police rule and plutocracy were long ago overthrown and where all power belongs to the demos, to the people (Prolonged applause).

Such are the facts, Comrades. They show that the American-British bloc has taken the path of preparing and unleashing a new war.

In these circumstances, the Soviet Union, true to its policy of peace, is fighting tirelessly to prevent war and preserve peace. At every assembly of the United Nations, at meetings of the Security Council, at sessions of the Council of Foreign Ministers, the Soviet Union tirelessly exposes the plans of the warmakers and advances concrete proposals to ensure peace, selflessly upholding the rights and sovereignty of the peoples. Everyone knows of the Soviet Union's recent proposals for the conclusion of a Peace Pact among the five Great Powers, for reduction in the armed forces of the Great Powers by one-third in the course of one year, for prohibition of atomic weapons, for the speedy conclusion of a peace treaty with Germany to be followed by the withdrawal of all occupation troops, and the formation of an all-

the most striking indications of the Soviet Union's struggle for peace is the law for the protection of peace enacted by the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R. on March 12th this year, according to which anyone charged with war propaganda shall be tried as having committed a grave criminal offence.

Our foreign policy relies on the might of the Soviet State. Only naive politicians can interpret its peaceful character as lack of confidence in our strength. The Soviet people have shown the world more than once that they know how to protect their homeland. There was a time when our young and not yet strong Soviet Republic had to defend its existence against a military campaign of 14 bourgeois states headed by imperialist sharks in Great Britain, the United States, France and Japan. Enemies pressed in from the North and the South, from the East and the West. The economy lay in ruins, there was not enough bread for the workers, not enough arms for the army. The interventionists were certain that the days of the Soviet State were numbered, that they would soon crush it with armed force. But things turned out otherwise. "The whole world knows," wrote Comrade Stalin concerning the results of this campaign, "that both the British interventionists and their allies were driven out of our country in disgrace by our victorious army."

"It wouldn't be a bad thing if the gentlemen fomenting a new war were to remember this."

When in June 1941 fascist Germany, armed to the teeth, and commanding the war potential of nearly the whole of Europe, made a perfidious attack on our country, not only the Nazi generals intoxicated by easy military successes in the West, but even many in the camp of our former allies believed that the Soviet Army could withstand the onslaught but a few weeks, or at best a few months. Yet it was the strength and might of the Soviet Union that smashed the war machine of Nazi Germany.

We are working persistently for peace not only because we do not want war, but because the Soviet people, who, under the banner of Lenin and Stalin, have established in their country the most just social system, look upon a war of aggression as the gravest crime against humanity, as the greatest calamity for the ordinary people of the world. But if the imperialist plunderers interpret the peace-loving disposition of our people as a sign of weakness, then they may expect an even more disgraceful failure than that of their predecessors in military ventures against the Soviet State. (Tumultuous applause). The Italians have a good saying: "He who doesn't want to learn from lessons, will learn from bitter experience." (Applause).

The ruling circles of the United States and Britain seek to deceive world public opinion with allegations that they are forced to arm because of the threat of military attack on the part of the Soviet Union.

There is nothing new in the false talk about a Soviet threat and about the insincerity of the Soviet Union's peace proposals. It was behind the noise of such talk after the First World War that the imperialists of Europe and America armed fascist Germany—for which many nations paid with their blood in

World War Two. But in vain do the honourable diplomats in the American-British bloc think that the peoples have short memories and that it is easy to enmesh them in lies.

The peoples of the world evaluate the policy of governments not by their words but by their deeds. The Soviet Union has never failed to live up to its treaty commitments. This is the unity of word and deed in practice. It is indeed strange, to say the least, to hear the ruling circles of the United States accuse others of insincerity at a time when they themselves have flagrantly trampled upon the historic decisions of the Teheran, Yalta and Potsdam conferences. You cannot conceal from the peoples of the world who it is that does not live up to his word.

To justify their policy of aggression in relation to the Soviet Union, the rulers of the imperialist states make the slanderous claim that the Soviet people deny the possibility of the peaceful co-existence of the two systems.

Back in the first years of Soviet power the founder of our State, Lenin, advanced the principle of peace and agreements with the capitalist states. "Our road is a sure one," said Lenin. "We are for peace and agreement, but we are opposed to enslavement and shackling terms of agreement." This Leninist principle forms the basis of the policy of the Soviet State. "Our relations with capitalist countries," says Comrade Stalin, "are based on recognition of the fact that the two opposing systems can exist side by side." Comrade Stalin has also indicated the concrete basis for agreements between the Soviet Union and the capitalist countries. "Export and import," Comrade Stalin has pointed out, "are the most suitable basis for such agreements. We need equipment, raw materials (for example, cotton), semi-manufactured commodities (in metal and so forth); and the capitalists need a market for these items. There you have a basis for agreement. The capitalists need oil, timber, grain, and we need to market these commodities. There you have a basis for agreement."

That was said in 1927. Now we have far greater opportunities for business relations with the capitalist countries. We are not averse to considerably expanding business co-operation on a mutually advantageous foundation, with the United States, Great Britain, France and other bourgeois countries both of the West and the East. It is not the fault of the Soviet Union that the ruling circles of these countries, to the detriment of the interests of their own countries, have taken to undermining and curtailing economic relations with the Soviet Union.

The peaceful co-existence of the two systems also presupposes political agreements. "We pursue a policy of peace," Comrade Stalin has said, "and we are prepared to conclude non-aggression pacts with bourgeois states. We pursue a policy of peace and we are prepared to reach agreement on disarmament, even to the complete elimination of standing armies. We stated this before the whole world way back at the time of the Genoa conference. There you have a basis for agreement in the field of diplomacy".

But it is not agreements that the imperialists want. They fear agreements with the Soviet Union, because such agreements might undermine their plans for

aggression and make the arms drive that nets them thousands of millions in super-profits unnecessary. The imperialists need war. They need it to plunder and enslave peoples. And it is primarily the American monopolies who need it, in order to get colossal super-profits.

The preparations for war are headed by the American imperialists and yet United States politicians continue to talk about their alleged peaceful intentions. They are not averse, to "preserving" peace but on "conditions" dictated by the United States. And what are these "conditions"? The peoples of the world must bend the knee to American capital, they must relinquish their national independence, accept a form of rule which American "advisers" would force on them, accept the "American way of life", develop only those branches of economy and to an extent advantageous and profitable to the American monopolies. In short, the peoples must relinquish their political sovereignty and economic independence, must relinquish their cultural and other interests and become the subjects of a newly hatched American empire. And that is what they call "preserving" peace! And indeed, why should the chiefs of American imperialism risk war if by means of threats and blackmail alone they could succeed in getting the peoples to bow to their dictat? The lunatic Hitler, too, as is known, agreed to such "peace terms." But it was precisely these imperialist "peace terms" that led to the Second World War. Apparently, Truman, in advancing similar "peace terms," is taking the road of Hitler and seeks to embroil the peoples in a third world war.

A legitimate question arises in the mind of every honest person: on what grounds does the United States claim an exclusive position among other countries? Are not the peoples of the world equal? Perhaps, the United States claims such a position on the grounds that it has great quantities of gold amassed on the blood and suffering of millions and suitable for bribes? But peoples do not barter their liberty. The American imperialists had better not lull themselves with the thought that just because they have succeeded in buying certain rulers of bourgeois countries with gold, they have also bought the peoples of these countries.

The United States' politicians cannot conceal the fact that they need the armaments drive so that they might, under the threat of using force, dictate their imperialistic, aggressive "peace terms" to other peoples.

As you see, these gentlemen use every opportunity to talk about peace while actually preparing a new war; rattling the sabre and boasting of "fantastic shells." But let them not entertain the idea that, in this way, they can frighten anybody. As for the Soviet people, only those who have lost the power soberly to appraise historical events can still think that Soviet people can be intimidated by threats. If in the past every military attack on our country by the imperialist states invariably ended in disgraceful failure, then now our state is stronger still and mightier, our people are still more solidly united and confident of their strength. (Applause). The gentlemen intoxicated with war hysteria had better know

that should they attack our country, the Soviet people will give them a welcome that will kill once and for all any desire for rash encroachments on the liberty and independence of our socialist homeland. (**Tumultuous prolonged applause**).

If there is any one that needs to fear the consequence of a new world war it is primarily the capitalists of America and other bourgeois countries, since a new war would raise before the nations the question of the pernicious character of the capitalist system, which cannot live without war, and the need to replace this sanguinary system with another system, a socialist system (**Prolonged applause**) as was the case in Russia after World War One, as was the case in the People's Democracies of Europe and Asia after World War Two.

At first glance, it may seem that the camp of imperialism represents a powerful combination of aggressive forces. These forces must not, of course, be underestimated. But the camp of peace is far stronger than the camp of war. While the camp of peace is united by a common aim, in the camp of war there is a considerable divergence of interests and many countries have been drawn into this camp because of their economic dependence on the United States, in consequence of the notorious "Marshall Plan."

The outward unity of the front of imperialism cannot conceal its deep-rooted internal contradictions, which are mainly bound up with the struggle for raw material resources, for markets, and spheres for capital investment. These contradictions are interwoven; they embrace all the countries of the camp of imperialism, but the basic contradictions still remain the contradictions between the United States and Britain, both in Europe and in Asia.

There is hardly any doubt that, with time, the contradictions in the camp of the imperialists will become more and more aggravated.

A still more serious factor is the weakness of the hinterland of imperialism. Despite the attempts of the imperialists to enmesh the peoples in lies, despite the strenuous efforts of the Rightwing Socialists—zealous flunkies of imperialism—to betray the interests of the working people, the fact remains that right in the camp of imperialism in the hinterland of the imperialists there is an impressive force of peace partisans, consisting of millions of honest people of manual and mental labour, people who place the interests of preserving peace higher than all the crumbs dropped by capital. The anti-war sentiment of the masses cannot but grow, since the enormous expenditure on war preparation places a heavy burden on the working people.

The weakness of the hinterland of imperialism is also expressed in the growth of the movement for national liberation in the colonies and dependent countries. The people of Viet-Nam are battling heroically for liberation, the people of the Philippines, Burma and Malaya, too, are fighting; the people of Indonesia have not laid down arms; resistance to imperialism is mounting in the countries of

the Near and Middle East, in the countries of North and South Africa.

The economy of the leading imperialist countries, especially that of the United States, is under the constant threat of upheavals. The militarization of the economy, the unrestrained extension of the war industry and the branches servicing this industry at the expense of curtailment in production of consumer goods,—such as observed in the U. S., Britain and other capitalist countries, cannot but lead shortly to an economic crash. This is to say nothing about the millions of unemployed in the United States.

Such is the state of the camp of imperialism and war.

We find a different situation in the camp of democracy and peace. The forces of this camp, free from all internal contradictions, are growing and becoming stronger day by day. I have already spoken of the achievements of the Soviet Union, which constitutes the primary, leading force in the camp of democracy and peace. The People's Democracies also are advancing from one success to another. Having rapidly eliminated the severe ravages of war, thanks to the superiority of the new social system, the peoples of these countries are developing their economy at a rapid rate. By the end of the first half of the current year, the prewar level of industry had been surpassed in Poland and Hungary by more than two and a half times, in Bulgaria more than three fold, in Czechoslovakia by more than one and a half times, in Rumania more than twofold, and in Albania more than fourfold. And as is the case in our country, the development of industry in these countries serves the requirements of the working people and promotes peaceful development. With the advance of the economy, the cultural aspect of these countries is changing, science, literature and art are flowering, new men are developing, men who understand the vital interests of their peoples and are able to uphold those interests. The new social and political system, a system which ensures the steady advance of these countries towards socialism, is now firmly embedded.

The Chinese People's Republic, which occupies a foremost place in the fight for peace, has also made great progress. In the short period of its existence the Chinese People's Republic, under the leadership of the Communist Party of China, succeeded in consolidating the dictatorship of people's democracy and in solving a number of important economic and political problems in the struggle for complete economic independence from the capitalist world, for industrialization of the country and development of culture.

The German Democratic Republic, which now occupies a firm place in the camp of democracy and peace, is successfully going ahead with peaceful construction. It is working persistently for the cardinal interests of the entire German people, for an independent, united, democratic, peace-loving Germany, and for the conclusion of a just peace treaty that would ensure the German people a worthy place among the nations of the world.

In contrast to the countries of the imperialist camp, who are bitter rivals and cannot help being so,

the countries of the democratic camp are developing their economy on the basis of close co-operation and mutual assistance.

Consequently the camp of democracy and Socialism represents a united, indomitable force morally and politically as well as economically. The strength of this camp is further enhanced by the fact that it champions the just cause of upholding the liberty and independence of the peoples. And this means that if the chiefs of the imperialist camp risk unleashing war, there can be no doubt that it will end in the collapse of imperialism itself. **(Applause)**.

Comrades, one of the greatest popular movements of the day is the movement for peace. In spite of all obstacles and the persecution of peace partisans by the ruling circles of the imperialist states, the peace movement has grown to unprecedented proportions; it has drawn in all countries of the world and all sections of the population, irrespective of political, religious or other convictions. Fighters for peace the world over are inspired by the words of the great standard-bearer of peace, Comrade Stalin: "Peace will be preserved and consolidated if the peoples take the cause of preserving peace into their own hands and defend it to the end." **(Applause)**.

In all countries the initiators and the leading force in the fight for peace are the Communist Parties. As a result of their fearless, selfless efforts in the struggle for the vital interests of the working people in defence of peace and for the sovereignty of the nations, the Communist Parties have won the confidence of the great mass of people.

* * *

Comrades, the 34th anniversary of the October Socialist Revolution sees our country taking a further step along the road to Communism. The successes we have achieved confirm once again that the policy of the Bolshevik Party is the only correct policy, a policy that ensures a steady growth in the might of our country, and an improvement in the well-being of the working people. **(Applause)**. In the struggle for realisation of the magnificent programme of Communist construction, the Soviet people have rallied still more closely around their own Communist Party, around the inspirer and organizer of our victories, the great Stalin. **(Tumultuous applause)**.

Conscious of their strength, of the correctness of their path, the Soviet people continue their great work of construction with steadfast calm and confidence in the future. No force in the world can halt the victorious advance of the Soviet people towards the ultimate triumph of Communism. **(Applause)**.

Long live the great and invincible banner of the October Socialist Revolution! **(Applause)**.

Long live our mighty homeland, indomitable bulwark of liberty and peace! **(Applause)**.

Long live the Party of Lenin and Stalin, our glorious Bolshevik Party! **(Prolonged applause)**.

For the victory of peace and democracy throughout the world! **(Tumultuous, prolonged applause)**. Ovation resound in honour of the organiser and inspirer of the great historic victories of the Soviet people, the brilliant genius of mankind, standard-bearer of peace, the great leader and teacher—J. V. Stalin).

Jute Mill

there is no unemployment. It is general knowledge that the unemployment has been eliminated in the Soviet Union for over 20 years. Owing to the expansion of the enterprise, the management is training new cadres of workers from young graduates of the local schools. 201 people were trained at special courses in 1950 alone to work as assistant foremen, weavers, spinners, rope-makers. The cost of training is borne entirely by the enterprise. Pupils studying at the courses of the team and individual apprenticeship are provided wages.

The majority of the Frunze Jute Mill workers are women. For equal work with men they receive equal pay. Among the women-workers are representatives of various nationalities inhabiting the Republic: Kirghiz, Uzbek Russians, Ukrainians. The director of the mill is a Kirghiz, the chief engineer is also a Kirghiz, the business manager is a Ukrainian. The entire multinational body of the factory workers makes up a single friendly family engaged in peaceful constructive labour.

Maria Oleinikova, a weaver, enjoys great authority. This remarkable woman-worker has taught advanced weaving methods to many of her co-workers. The mill's personnel has nominated her candidate for deputy to the Supreme Soviet of the Republic. Maria Oleinikova, this outstanding Stakhanovite worker and prominent public figure, polled 99 per cent of votes of the electorate of the election district where by secret ballot she ran for deputy to the Supreme Soviet of Kirghizia.

The working day at the Jute Mill is 8 hours. Much attention is paid here to labour protection and to safety measures. The management supplies all the workers with proper working clothes, special footwear, safety devices and arranges lectures and consultations on questions of labour protection, industrial safety means and professional hygiene. All the workers can use gratis showers at the mill. The laundry service is also free of charge, and there is a special personal hygiene room for the women workers.

At the Frunze Jute Mill, as at all other Soviet enterprises, a Collective Agreement is concluded annually between the mill's management and the personnel organized in a Trade Union. The Collective Agreement contains provisions envisaging further improvement in the living standard of the factory and office workers, concerning the safety means, the social and cultural services. Thus, for instance, paragraph 27 of the Collective Agreement for 1950 reads:

To improve the housing and living conditions of the workers and other employees, the mill's management undertakes to appropriate from the allocations for 1950, 1,200,000 rubles for new housing and communal service, complete the construction for a three-storey apartment house and build a club house for the workers. The obligations under the Collective Agreement have been fulfilled. 52 workers' families have already moved into the big apartment house built not far from the mill. The distribution of the flats in the newly built houses among the workers is being done jointly by the management and the factory Trade Union Committee.

For single men and women workers a comfortable hostel has been built. They live in well furnished rooms equipped with all modern conveniences. The mill's management provides all those living in the hostel with furniture, beds and bed linen. All the expenses for the repairs in the flats of the factory workers are borne by the management who also supplies the flats with free fuel.

Functioning at the Jute Mill is a dining hall and buffets in the various shops. There are always hot meals, both for the day and the night-shifts.

The factory management maintains a kindergarten for workers' children of preschool age. During the summer of 1951 many women workers received free of charge passes for their school age children to Young Pioneer camps and children's sanatoriums located in picturesque spots of the Republic.

Every year the Textile Workers Union uses its social insurance funds to send many men and women workers to rest homes and sanatoriums where they spend their paid annual vacations.

... As we were leaving the sewing shop, we met a dark haired woman. The chief engineer introduced her:

"The Chairman of our Mills Trade Union Committee."

The Chairman of the Trade Union Committee invited us to the general meeting of the Mill's personnel, which was to take place that afternoon in the new club-house.

"Do come, it will be a very important meeting. We shall elect the delegates to the First Republican Peace Conference."

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Allya Anarov

Twice Hero of Socialist Labour

By Yakov Usherenko

A train of new cotton harvesters is moving along the main street of the village of Aravan. These are remarkable 1951 models, highly-productive machines, created by the engineers and workers of the Tashkent Farm Machinery Plant. Each machine does the work of 50 hand pickers.

On the village's central square, the machines stopped in front of the managing board offices of the Molotov Collective Farm. The machines came here from the local state machine and tractor station to help the collective farmers take in this year's cotton crop. Hardly had their drivers turned off the motors when the machines were surrounded by collective farmers. They carefully examined the new harvesters, comparing them with those that worked on the collective-farm fields last year.

"These machines are even better than the previous model," Urumbai Yanirov, an elderly collective farmer, said. "With them our collective farm will take in the crops even faster than last year."

"Oh, here comes Allya Anarov," he added, "It is interesting to hear what he has to say about these machines."

Everybody turned towards the road on which walked a tall tawny faced collective farmer in a striped smock belted with a colourful silk kerchief, and a traditional tyubetcika (skull cap) on his head.

This was twice Hero of Socialist Labour Allya Anarov, brigade leader at the Molotov Collective Farm, famous far beyond his native Kirghizia. He greeted the drivers and his fellow collective farmers and unhurriedly looked over the machines. Then he told the collective farmers about the fine points of the new harvesters. He had already seen them before. On invitation of the Tashkent Plant engineers, Anarov had taken part in testing the new model, and was consulted as an outstanding practical cotton grower.

The collective farmers listened to Allya Anarov with absorbing interest.

For obtaining high cotton crop yields, Allya Anarov, brigade leader at the Molotov Collective Farm, Aravan District, Osh Region of the Kirghiz Soviet Socialist Republic, has now for the second time been conferred the title of Hero of Socialist Labour. In honour of his high labour achievements the Twice Hero's bust in bronze is being erected in his native village on a pedestal with an inscription telling of his services to the country.



Allya Anarov, Twice Hero of Socialist Labour.

It was evident that the people highly valued his opinion.

Allya Anarov was born and spent his whole life in his native village. His father, a poor peasant with a large family, had before the Revolution been a farmhand working on the cotton fields of the local landlords. When Anarov senior reached the age of 47, i.e., when he was as old as his son Allya is now, he was already a decrepit and sick old man, having lost his health

and strength on the landlords' cotton plantations.

Altogether different is the lot of his children. His sons Omar, Sabir and Allya in 1929 joined the collective farm that was at that time just organized. It is 13 years now that Omar has been Chairman of the Molotov Collective Farm. Allya, the first five years worked as a rank and file collective farmer

Allya Anarov with a delegation of collective farmers from Talass Region on a field tended by his brigade.





Allya Anarov with his family.

and in 1937 was appointed head of a field team. Constantly thinking how to achieve bumper cotton crops in his collective farm, Allya came to the conclusion that first of all it was necessary to improve the structure of the soil on the fields assigned to his team.

Thereupon the young team leader concentrated his attention on the proper scientific cultivation of the soil, abundant fertilization and good care of the crops. And his efforts yielded rich fruit.

Cotton grown by Allya Anarov's team was exhibited at the All-Union Agricultural Exhibition in Moscow in 1939 and 1940. In 1939 Allya Anarov was awarded the Small Gold Medal and in 1940 the Grand Gold Medal of the All-Union Agricultural Exhibition.

But Allya Anarov was not content with his achievements, though they won him universal recognition. He understood that on the fertile soil lavishly irrigated with the waters of numerous canals it was possible to obtain consid-

erably higher yields of cotton than those he had already achieved. But to do this one must not rely only on his own strength and knowledge. And Anarov turned for assistance to the scientific workers of the Kirghiz Experimental Cotton-Growing Station. Here he received the necessary advice how to apply in his collective farm the achievements of advanced Soviet agricultural science.

In 1950 Allya Anarov raised a crop on the worst land the Molotov Collective Farm had.

"Give me the worst field," he declared at a meeting of the collective farm's board, "and my comrades and I will try to get a good crop." He was assigned 10 hectares of land which was regarded poor by many brigades. And on these ten hectares Allya's team raised 74.5 centners of cotton per hectare.

Today, Twice Hero of Socialist Labour, Allya Anarov is already a brigade leader (a collective farm brigade consists of several teams).

Allya Anarov is a member of the All-Union Society for the Propagation of Scientific and Political Knowledge. He has delivered hundreds of lectures and talks on his method of growing bumper harvests to collective farmers and farm specialists of Kirghizia. Bookshops and kiosks throughout Kirghizia sell Anarov's book, "My Method of Growing Bumper Cotton Crops."

This book is very popular and will be found in every Kirghiz collective farm.

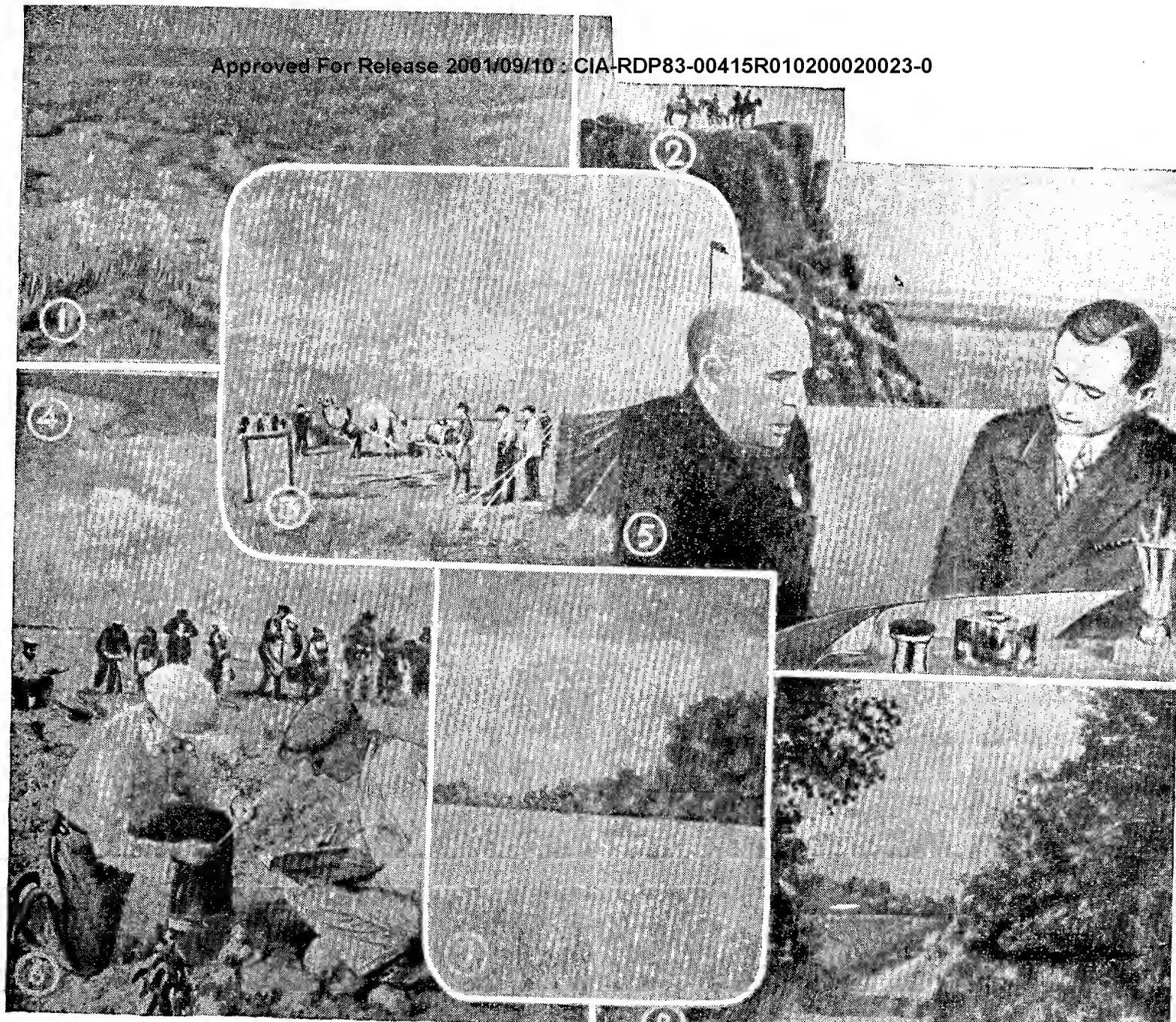
Allya Anarov receives hundreds of letters from the working people from all over Kirghizia. People write to him as to a deputy of the Supreme Soviet of his Republic, as a member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Kirghizia, as an innovator in cotton growing. After work he exhaustively answers all his correspondents.

We were already taking leave of Allya Anarov when a man on horseback stopped at the gate of his front garden. This was the postman. He brought a telegram for Allya Anarov. The renowned cotton grower was invited to Frunze, the capital of Kirghizia, for the All-Kirghizia Conference for Peace to which he was elected a delegate a few days before.

"This will be the third Conference for Peace I will have attended," said Allya Anarov. "I attended the first and second USSR Conferences for Peace in Moscow to which I was delegated by the working people of Kirghizia, who, like all Soviet people are ardent and consistent champions of peace."

(Right to left) Allya Anarov together with the director of the Kirghiz Zonal Experimental Station, Andrei Churlyayev, and one of the station's agrotechnicians Khabykhakhon Abdurakhimova, in a cotton field.





In the Former Semi-Desert Steppe

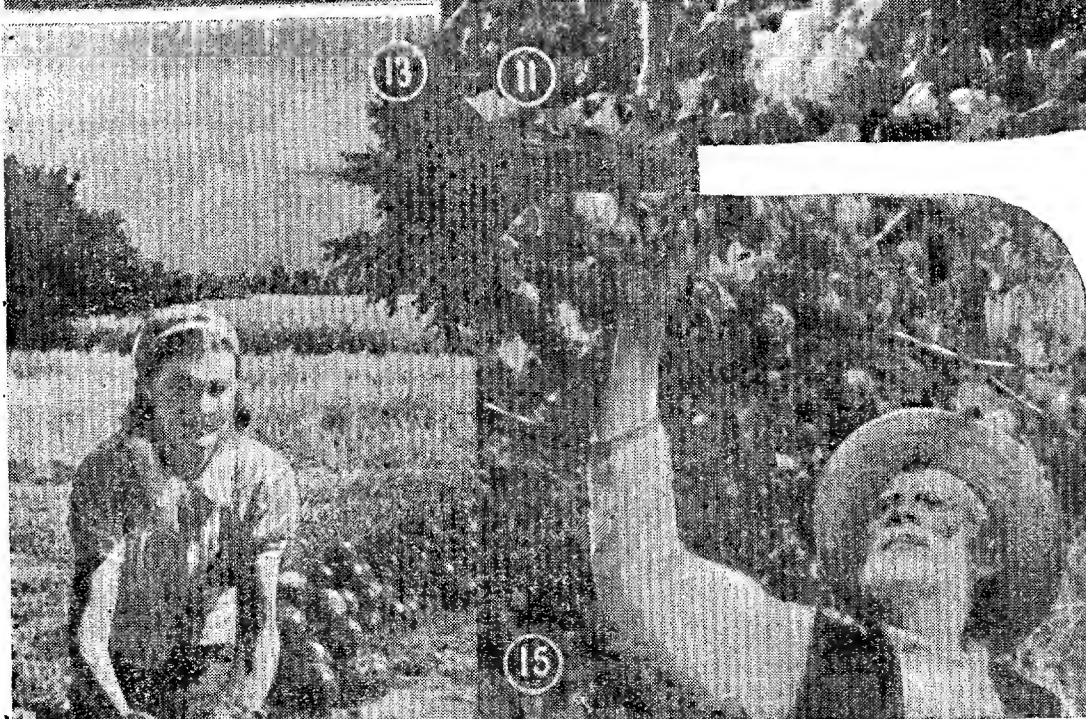
THE semi-desert Astrakhan steppe stretched in the South-West of European USSR. Fierce winter winds and the scorching summer sun dried the land and made it barren (1).

For centuries men dreamed of subduing the elemental forces of nature and of transforming this steppe into blossoming land. But only under the Soviet system could this dream come true.

... A quarter of a century ago Soviet scientists came to the most arid section of the Astrakhan Trans-Volga region to the place where the solitary Big Bogdo hill rises above the steppe (2). They came here on the commission of the Government to study the local conditions and to find effective means of combatting the dry winds. (3).

Soviet men masterfully intervened in the life of nature.

Armed with progressive agrobiological science...



the outstanding Russian scientists Michurin, Dokuchayev, Kostichev and Williams the forest land improvers and the agronomists began to subdue the arid steppe. . . . They learned to plant forests on its borders (4). The planting was done under the supervision of the most experienced forest land improvers Orlov and Kasyanov (5).

The scientists carefully watched the growth of the plants. They carefully investigated the causes underlying the loss of every young plant, and they found new and better species of trees for growing in these districts.

Several years passed. . . . Forest belts appeared on a stretch of 200 kilometres rising as a powerful green barrier in defence of almost one thousand hectares of land (7

and 8).

The climate of the Astrakhan steppe was altered. The forest subdued the wind, reduced the heat and increased the humidity of the air. More snow was retained on the fields. All this was cogently demonstrated by the observation of the meteorological stations (9).

Life was brought to the steppe. . . . So many new things have appeared there as the result of the work of Soviet people. The area sown to wheat, barley and millet is growing with every year. . . . (10). The melon fields now stretch on an area of many hectares. As yet there are no bees here, so men are doing their work: they perform artificial pollination according to the teachings of Michurin and Lysenko (11). New birds have appeared in these parts. Our feathered friends are coming to the young shady forest. The first migrant here was the hoopoe (12). The scorching heat is no longer terrifying. . . . The fields protected by the forests now produce high and stable yields (13).

The tasty sweet Bogdo watermelons are famous throughout the country. (14). Many apples here weigh as much as 500 grams each... (15). And grapes have found a new home here. . . . (16).

Here we have shown only one of the transformed districts of our country, but there are many more districts like it that were formerly barren and are now blossoming orchards and fields...

Soon the boundless sun-scorched steppes along the Volga and in Southern Ukraine in the Kara-Kum desert and around the Caspian Sea, in Northern Crimea and along the Don will also

Glimpses from the Soviet Union

Facts and Figures

Powerful Suction Dredge

Stalingrad shipyards launched a big suction dredge "1000-80," the most powerful of its kind.

Suction dredges with excavating capacities of 300 and 500 cubic metres of earth per hour are now at work on the construction projects of Communism. The new suction dredge will excavate 1000 cubic metres of earth per hour and shifting it, raise it to a height of 80 metres.

Six Billion Rubles for Labour Protection

Mass reviews of the fulfilment of the 1951 collective agreements ended at the industrial and agricultural enterprises of the Soviet Union. Rank and file workers, foremen, crewheads, engineers and others participated in checking up these agreements together with the trade union representatives.

Economic organisations, factory and mill committees devote great attention to the further improvement of labour protection and safety technique in all industries.

More than 6,000 million rubles were spent on labour protection and safety technique during the postwar years. Hundreds of thousands of public inspectors, active members of trade unions, rank and file workers are regularly supervising the punctual fulfilment of Soviet legislation on labour protection.

Students' Palace

This year the many thousand-strong army of students in Dnepropetrovsk was presented with a magnificent gift—the Students' Palace located in a picturesque park. A concert hall, art circles, cinema, lecture hall, rooms for amateur library, restaurant and other facilities are at the disposal of the students.

The Bashkir Branch of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR

A branch of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR has been established in the Bashkir USSR, it will include three research institutes, the Mining and Geology, Agrobiology and the Institute of History, Language and Literature.

Rural Power Stations

More than a hundred fuel and hydro-electric stations have been launched this year in the collective farms of the Ukrainian SSR. All told about 2,000 rural electric stations are in operation in the Ukrainian Republic.

Art Gallery at a Factory

Kharkov Tractor Plant like other enterprises of the Soviet Union has its own club where lectures and talks are regularly held and films are shown.

An art gallery with paintings and sculptures devoted to the history and the best people of this factory is open in the club's premises.

First Children's Encyclopedia

Soon Soviet schoolchildren will get an interesting gift. The Academy of Pedagogical Sciences of the RSFSR is finishing the first children's encyclopedia for the pupils of the fifth, sixth, seventh and eighth grades of the secondary school.

Scientists, teachers and writers vividly and popularly write about the foundations of sciences, tell of the natural wealth of the USSR, about the nations history, art and culture.

The encyclopedia will consist of 12 books (in six volumes) with many illustrations.

The editing staff of the encyclopedia includes scientists and outstanding teachers of the country.

Green Belt Around Leningrad

Autumn planting of trees and shrubs began in the streets, parks and squares of Leningrad. Big elm, lime, poplar and oak trees are being planted in the Pobeda Park laid out in honour of the victory of the Soviet people in the Great Patriotic War.

In recent years many streets and squares of Leningrad were lined with trees and other plants. Much has been done on the reconstruction, widening and improving the city's parks and park squares.

It is scheduled to plant some 500,000 new trees and shrubs during the fall of this year.

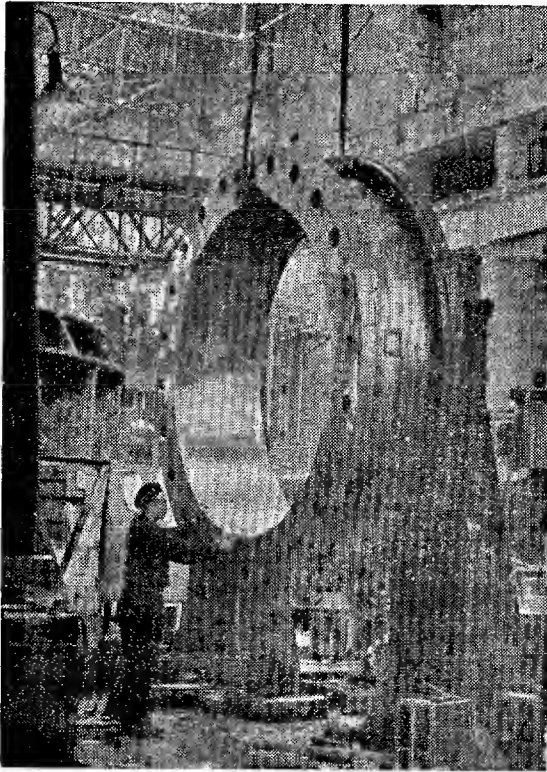
A green belt is being formed around Leningrad. A large territory is being allocated for the planting of apple, pear, plum and other fruit trees. This autumn and next spring alone, some 1,300 hectares will be planted to orchards.

Cinemas in Collective Farms

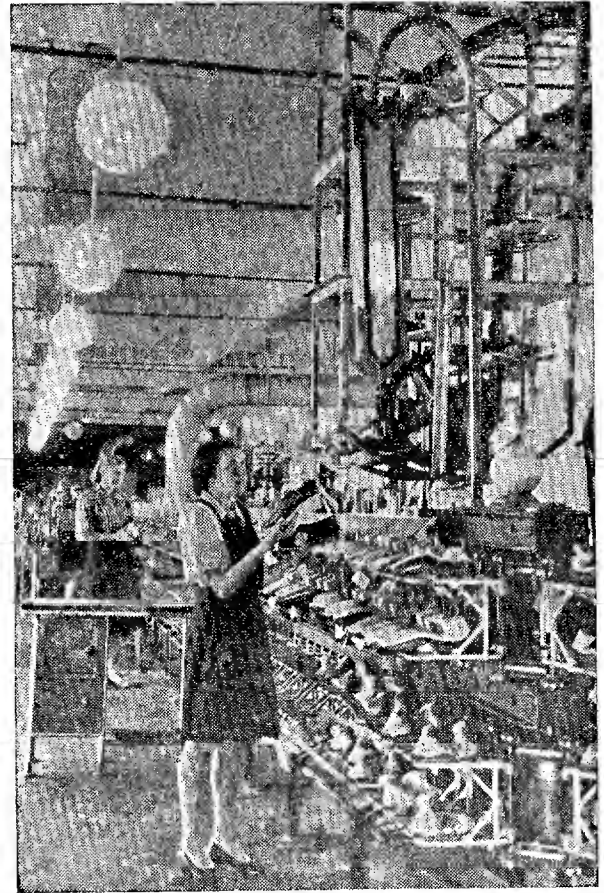
Recently collective farmers of the Stalin Kolkhoz Chadir-Lungsky District have seen films in their own cinema. This is the 47th kolkhoz cinema opened during the last months in the villages of Moldavia. Every collective farm in the Slobodzeisk and Chadir-Lungsky districts of the republic, has its own cinema. Construction of cinemas in collective farms of a number of other regions is coming to an end.

A Park in a Plan Courtyard

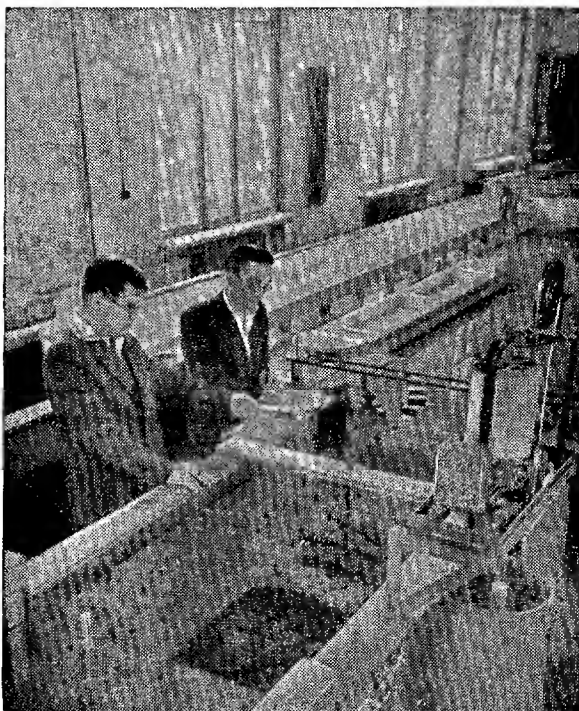
A big flowering park square is in the courtyard of the "Kautchuk" ("Coutchouc") Plant. Over a thousand poplar, ash, maple and apple trees and more than 70,000 decorative shrubs are carefully tended here. Dahlias, Gladiolas, delphinium are growing on the flowerbeds of the park.



(Photo on right hand)
At the Skorokhod Shoe Factory of Leningrad, all shops are equipped with up-to-date machines making the worker's job easy.
A four-tier conveyor in one of the shops. In the foreground is Stakhanovite worker Nina Filipova who does her daily quota at the rate of more than 200 per cent.

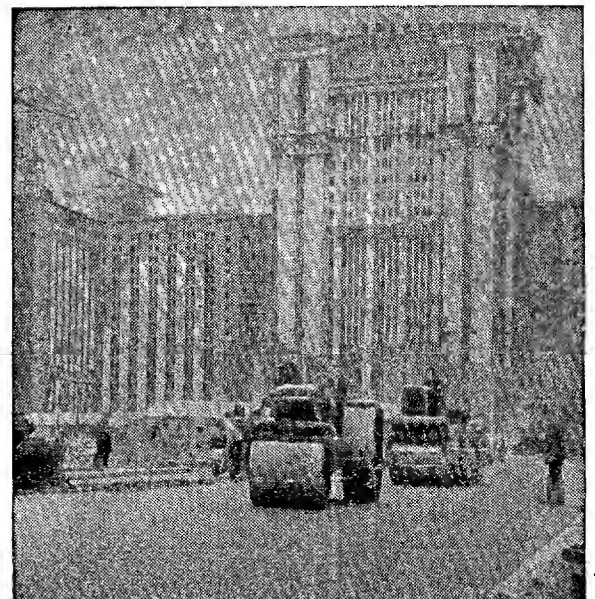


The J. V. Stalin Metal Works of Leningrad is filling orders of the great construction projects of Communism. Excellent performance is shown here by boring machine operator V. Dumin of the Work's hydroturbine shop. He is doing his daily assignment at the rate of 150 per cent.
V. Dumin setting cylinder of turbine's working wheel on his machine.



(Photo on left hand)
Leningrad. The hydro-technical laboratory of the N. I. Kalinin Polytechnical Institute is studying the system of filling the navigation locks of the Kuibyshev hydroelectric works with the aid of a working model.
M. P. Kozhevnikov, Master of Technical Sciences, (left), and post-graduate student V. I. Pogorelov are watching the water filling up a model of a Kuibyshev navigation lock.

Moscow. Simultaneously with finishing work on the new building for the Moscow State University on the Lenin Hills, extensive work is under way on fixing up the grounds here; broad and straight driveways and walks are being laid, and reservoirs, fountains and ponds are being built.
Here we see the grounds being asphalted at the main building of this Palace of Science.



Indian Film Delegation in USSR

Film Workers of India and the Soviet Union Meet

A meeting of cinema workers of Moscow with their colleagues from India was held in an atmosphere of friendship and cordiality in Moscow Cinema House on October 11th. It was attended by film directors, actors and actresses, cameramen, stage-set artists, experts, students of the Institute of Cinematography and noted art workers.

An inscription on the white velvet backdrop of the stage read: "Friendly greetings to representatives of India's cinema!" Spotlights shone brightly as a group from the Central Documentary Films Studio made shots for a full-length documentary film about the sojourn of the Indian cinema workers in the Soviet Union.

The audience warmly greeted the representatives of the great Indian people. Ardent applause resounded for a long time. The Indian guests were greeted also by a delegation of Chinese cinema workers now visiting the USSR. Next to the delegates from India in the Presidium sat People's Artists of the USSR, the Minister of Cinematography of the USSR, Deputy Ministers and others.

On behalf of the Ministry of Cinematography of the USSR the meeting



Indian delegation in the Leningrad Film Studio conversing with People's Artist of the RSFSR U. V. Tolubeev, Stalin Prize Winner (right) in the role of Shechepkin in the film "Belinsky." Fourth from right: People's Artist of the USSR N. K. Cherkassov.

was opened by V. Ryazanov. In his introductory speech director V. Pudovkin spoke about the film art of India, the remarkable culture of the

Indian people, one of the most ancient cultures of the world. He described the recent visit to India by a delegation of Soviet cinema workers who gratefully



Indian cinema worker's delegation at the Central Documentary Films Studio in Moscow.

Manoranjan Bhattacharya, head of Indian delegation, speaking at a dinner given by People's Artist of the USSR N. K. Cherkassov, Deputy to the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, Stalin Prize Winner, in honour of the delegation's arrival in Leningrad

recall the warm reception accorded to members of the delegation by the gifted, industrious Indian people.

Concluding his speech Pudovkin on his own behalf and on behalf of the entire audience wished the guests that their sojourn in the Soviet Union should be interesting and fruitful and that they, on acquainting themselves with the life of Soviet men and women, with Soviet art, should get a correct and well-rounded idea about the Soviet Union and its people.

Impassioned speeches were delivered by Indian cinema workers.

Manoranjan Bhattacharya, head of the delegation, who has been associated with the theatre and the cinema for more than 30 years, warmly thanked his Soviet colleagues for their hospitality.

Madam Durga Khote, president of the Indian People's Theatre Association, one of the first women of India to become a film actress, who appeared in more than 100 roles, spoke of the big importance to her of the trip to the Soviet Union.

A striking speech was made by Krishnan, famed Indian comic actor. Stormy applause met his concluding words, spoken in Russian: "It will be my sacred duty to foster in my people the strongest feelings of friendship for your people."

K. Subrahmanyam, conveying greetings to Soviet film workers, said "The organizations which sent me to you asked me to assure you that they would do everything possible for prolonged, uninterrupted, useful, friendly relations between the great peoples of the Soviet Union and India."

"We have been in the USSR for 22 days now," Nimai Ghose, screen playwright, director and actor said: "We have seen much that is great and beautiful. We are highly impressed by Soviet life."

Speeches were also made by Madam Mathuram, well-known film actress, Soumyen Mukherji screen playwright, director, actor and journalist; Kolkatkar, head of the film department of the Ministry of the Information and Broadcasting of India.

The audience viewed with great

interest fragments from Indian films. In conclusion a new Soviet colour musical film "Grand Concert" was shown.

The meeting which passed in a warm, friendly atmosphere demonstrated the singlehearted striving of film workers of the Soviet Union and India to serve with their art, the cause of progress, the cause of struggle for world peace.

For Peace and Friendship Among Nations

(Continued from page 1)

from that country; establishment of an All-German democratic government.

At every session of the U. N. General Assembly, the Soviet Union invariably submits concrete proposals aimed at promoting peace. At the present sixth session of the General Assembly, which opened on November 6, A. Y. Vyshinsky presented on behalf of the Soviet Delegation a draft resolution on measures to eliminate the threat of another world war and to strengthen peace and friendship among nations. These proposals again call on the United States, Great Britain, France, China and the Soviet Union to conclude a Pact of Peace. The draft resolution proposes that the General Assembly recognizes the necessity that the countries involved in military operations in Korea immediately cease these hostilities; that they conclude an armistice and within 10 days withdraw their troops from the 38th Parallel; that all foreign troops and volunteer units be withdrawn from Korea in the course of three months. Furthermore, in view of the necessity of immediately taking measures against the preparations for a new world war now being carried out by the Atlantic bloc, the draft resolution proposes that participation in this bloc and the establishment by certain states, notably the United States, of military bases on foreign territories, be regarded as incompatible with membership in U. N. The Soviet Government also suggests that the General Assembly urge the Governments of all countries, both members and non-members of the United Nations, to convene a

world conference not later than June 1, 1952, to discuss the "question of a substantial reduction of united forces and armaments and practical measures to ban the atomic weapon and institute international control to make the ban effective."

The Soviet Union has been working indefatigably to promote friendly relations with other countries. The principle of peace and agreement with capitalist states, formulated by Lenin, is the cornerstone of Soviet policy.

As early as 1927, J. V. Stalin pointed out that trade relations—exports and imports—were a realistic basis, and the most suitable ground for agreement between the Soviet Union and the capitalist countries. He indicated the basis for agreement in the diplomatic sphere: "We are pursuing a policy of peace and we are prepared to sign a pact of non-aggression with the bourgeois states. We are pursuing a policy of peace and we are prepared to come to an agreement concerning disarmament, including complete abolition of standing armies."

Today we have incomparably greater potentialities for business relations with capitalist countries. We have no objection to considerably extending business co-operation on the basis of mutual advantage with the United States, Britain, France and other bourgeois countries both in the West and the East. It is not the fault of the Soviet Union that the rulers of these states have to the detriment of their own countries taken the course of undermining and disrupting economic relations with the U. S. S. R.

Today, when the two seats of war, in Germany in the West, and in Japan in the East, are being resurrected, and when war preparations are being intensified, the peace efforts of the Soviet Government and its desire to co-operate with other states assume ever greater importance.

The land of Soviets wants peace and is vigorously working to ensure it. Soviet citizens look with hope into the future, for they know that the just cause will triumph.

From "News" Nov. 15, 1951.

Collective Agreements in USSR

What they Bring to Workers

By E. Ilyin

EVERY year, at each Soviet enterprise, a collective agreement is concluded between the management and the local trade union committee acting on behalf of the personnel. The aim of the collective agreements is to boost production and further improve the welfare of the workers.

Under the collective agreement the management undertakes to provide its employees with the best possible working conditions, in every way to improve safety and labour protection facilities, extensively mechanise production, thereby making easier the workers' job, help them raise their qualification and thereby earn higher wages, etc.

On their part the personnel under the collective agreement pledge themselves strictly to observe the rules of their place of work and labour discipline, to do their best to fulfil and overfulfil output programmes, to improve the organisation and technology of production, to raise labour productivity.

Achievements in Production

Great work has been accomplished in carrying out the collective agreements concluded for 1951. For one thing, this is evident from the fact that the industrial output plan for the second quarter of 1951 has been not only attained, but exceeded by four per cent. Considering the colossal scale of Soviet industrial production, we can easily imagine what an enormous above-target output is represented by this seemingly small figure.

In line with its commitments under the collective agreement the management of a Soviet enterprise devotes particular attention to mechanisation of production. Let us take, as an example, the Kemorovo Coal-Mining Administration in Siberia. The number of coal-mining combines in its pits has this year increased five times compared with 1949 and the output per combine has gone up on an average of more than one and a half

times. Numerous examples of growing mechanisation of production may be cited also in other branches of industry: iron and steel, coal, building, engineering, etc. Thus the Moszhilstroy Organisation has in conformity with the stipulations of the collective agreement introduced on almost all its construction jobs industrial rapid assemblyline methods. In other words, practically all operations on these jobs are performed by machines and the whole technological process is organised on the basis of the latest, the most progressive building methods. The Moszhilstroy is building in Moscow 20 tall apartment houses and is one of many building organisations operating in the capital.

Extensive work is carried out in the Soviet Union in safety engineering and labour protection.

Improved Housing and Welfare Services

Tremendous improvements have under the collective agreements been effected also in the workers' welfare. This pertains particularly to housing which is usually provided for in all collective agreements. Thus, upwards of 850,000 square metres of new housing were in the first eight months of this year been erected for the workers of the coal industry and more than 300,000 square metres (in the first half of the year, for the workers of the metallurgical industry. Vast numbers of new houses have likewise been built for the workers of all branches of the national economy.

Besides houses, the management of enterprises are extensively building also cultural and public service establishments and are carrying out municipal improvements in workers' settlements. At the "Nahzia" peatery, Leningrad Region, the management, in accordance with the collective agreement for 1951 is building a new hospital, two dispensaries, two kindergartens, a new waterworks and a sewage disposal system. The management of the "Dvigatel Revolyutsii" Plant of

Gorky has opened a new kindergarten for 125 children and is also building a new workers' club and a creche. At the "Krasny Oktyabr" Metallurgical Works of Stalingrad a new three-storey polyclinic has been erected. Such examples could be cited at great length.

Control and Check-up

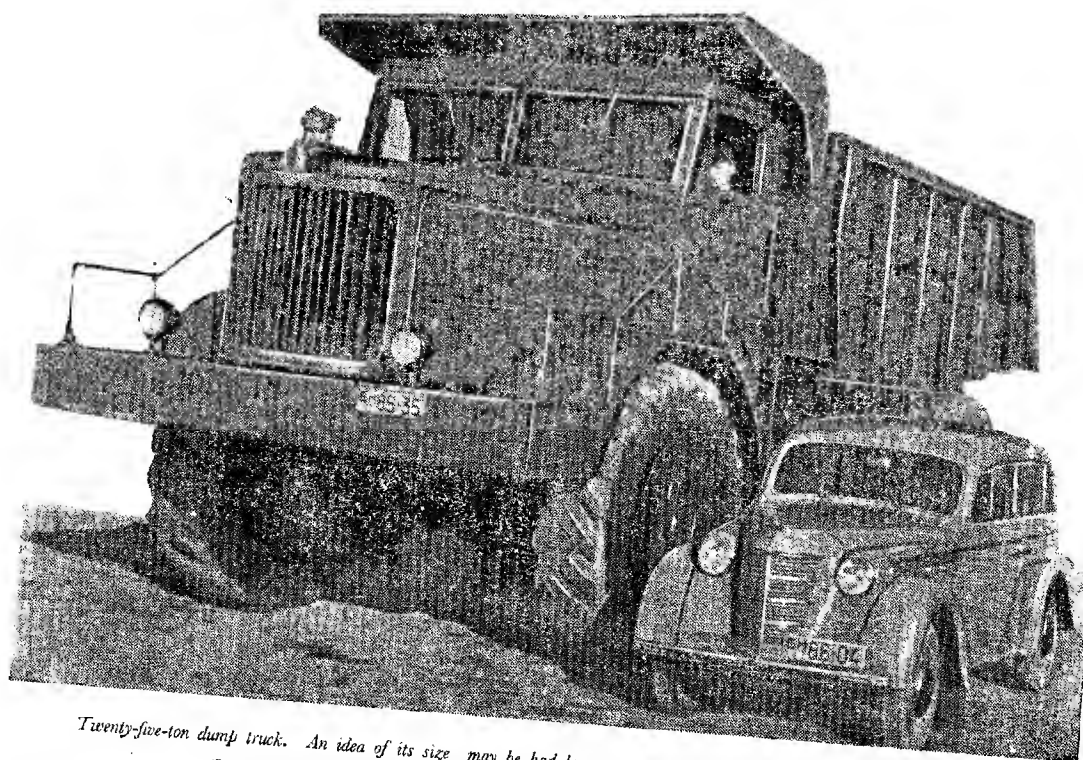
A collective agreement in the USSR is a document of great state importance. The management of a Soviet enterprise answers for the fulfilment of the collective agreement not only to its personnel but also before the law. For wilfully failing to carry out collective agreement obligations, heads of enterprises are subject to criminal prosecution. Grave responsibility for the fulfilment of the collective agreement is also borne by the trade union organisation before its membership in whose name it has signed the agreement.

The Soviet trade unions devote great attention to regularly checking up the fulfilment of collective agreement obligations. Besides day to day routine, verification, mass reviews of the fulfilment of collective agreements, clause by clause, are held at enterprises every quarter of the year in which thousands of trade union activists participate. The results of these check-ups are carefully summarized and reported to general meetings of the workers. At the same time measures are mapped out to eliminate any revealed shortcomings. All this ensures high effectiveness of the collective agreements and invest them with great power, and increases the responsibility of the management and the workers for the fulfilment of their commitments.

Unity of Interests

A salient distinguishing feature of the Soviet collective agreements is that in them are harmoniously coordinated the interests of the management and of the personnel, the general interests of the state and the personal interests of the worker. This proceeds from the position of the work in the socialist society. He is himself the master of production. Hence he is vitally interested in improving this production, for the more efficiently it will operate and progress, the richer will be his country,

(Continued on page 20)



Twenty-five-ton dump truck. An idea of its size may be had by comparison with a "Moskvich" car standing at its side.

Soviet Engineering News

Giant Truck

THE construction of the new hydropower plants and irrigation canals in the USSR entails enormous earthwork. And Soviet industry is supplying the builders with powerful technical facilities: giant excavators and scrapers, 'superpowerful suction dredges, to name but a few.

Now Soviet industry has put out a new splendid aid to the builders: a mammoth 25-ton dump-truck, capable of taking the entire load of a huge excavator. The new giant is a two-axle truck with a 300 hp. motor and a rear drive. A hydraulic lift tilts its dump body. To protect the motor from dust it is equipped with powerful aircleaners. A three-way transmission gives the truck four speeds.

When loaded to capacity the pressure on the 25-tonner's front axle reaches 15 tons. To turn such a truck even when it is in motion, *i.e.*, at its easiest, a 55—60 kilogram force has ordinarily to be applied on its steering wheel. Our giant is equipped with a special hydraulic device which makes steering easy, requiring of the driver a force of no more than 3-4 kilograms on the steering wheel.

The truck's rear axle is capable to carry a maximum load of 31,500 kilograms. Strong 24-layer tyres with an internal pressure of 5 atmospheres ensures the truck smooth riding even on a bad road.

Its welded steel body has a double floor with oakwood layers between steel sheets. This enables it to stand the

impact of the heavy loads dumped by excavators from considerable height.

There is no rear closing flap. Instead, the rear end of the dump body's floor is raised 20°. A steel hood at the front of the body protects the driver's cab.

The mammoth truck has already joined the other steel giants that are mechanizing arduous processes at the great construction projects of Communism.

Tekhnika-Molodezhi, No. 6, 1951.

Multi Bucket Excavator

Soviet industry has put out a new multi-bucket excavator for the construction of irrigation lines and reclamation work.

A distinguishing feature of this excavator is that the buckets run not lengthwise over the machine but broadwise. In connection with this the traction part of the excavator is also different. Besides its one basic caterpillar on which the entire machine rests, there is yet a second auxiliary caterpillar which is joined to the basic one by telescopic tubes. When the excavator digging a canal moves along one of its banks, the auxiliary caterpillar rolls along the other bank. Depending on the width of the canal, the caterpillars may be placed closer or further apart.

The new excavator can dig a canal up to one and a half metres deep and up to 3.6 metres wide. When digging it moves at a speed of 0.18 to 0.35 kilometres per hour. In free motion it can travel 1.7 kilometres an hour.

Tekhnika-Molodezhi, No. 8, 1951.

Collective Agreements in the USSR

(Continued from page 18)

and the better will be the life of every worker.

The new position of the Soviet worker places him in new relations also to the management of his Soviet enterprise. Indeed, who is the director of a Soviet enterprise? He is a representative of the Soviet people, the people's empowered manager of production. In his activities he is guided by the directives of the Soviet Socialist State. And it is precisely the aim of this State, along with expanding and improving production, incessantly to raise the material and cultural levels of the working people. In this also every worker is interested. Hence, the interests of the Soviet State in whose name the head of a Soviet enterprise acts and the interests of the workers of this enterprise fully coincide. And the unity of these interests is wholly and completely reflected in the collective agreements.

On September 18, in Huai-chen Hall, Peking, where the Central People's Government of the Chinese People's Republic was formed two years ago, there took place the presentation of the International Stalin Prize "For the Promotion of Peace Among Nations" to Sung Ching-ling—public figure in the Chinese People's Republic, tireless fighter for peace, President of the Chinese People's Relief Administration.

Presenting Sung Ching-ling with diploma and gold medal of Laureate of International Stalin Prize "For the Promotion of Peace Among Nations."



Reply to a Question

Why Soviet Peasants Have United in Collective Farms

By Professor I. Kuvshinov

ALMOST in all countries of the world the peasantry is the most numerous class of the working people. In the USSR the peasants comprise about half of the population. But, as distinct from other countries, the peasantry in the USSR is a collective farm peasantry, i.e., it has united in big agricultural producers' cooperatives (collective farms) and conducts its economy jointly. The most important pre-requisite for the going over of the Soviet peasants to the new, collective method of farming was the victory of the Great October Socialist Revolution in 1917. The nationalization of the land, effected by the Soviet State, has created favourable conditions for the organization of big Socialist collective farms in agriculture. The changeover to large-scale collective farming made it possible to employ in agriculture successfully the latest machinery, it resulted in an increase of the productivity of agriculture and the productivity of labour and the advancement of the material well-being of the peasantry.

By 1929 the working peasants of the Soviet Union had at their disposal 28 million hectares, which increased the amount of land per household up to 15 hectares (instead of 2-3 hectares before the Revolution).

Tilling the soil individually the peasants, however, could not employ on their farms modern equipment (tractors, binders, seed drills, threshers, combines and other up-to-date highly efficient machinery) and to make use of all the achievements of agronomical science: without this, it was impossible to raise the productivity of agriculture and consequently to improve the material and cultural standards of the peasantry.

Joint Collective Labour

Many peasants already in the initial years of the Soviet State united in collective farms by pooling their implements and livestock. The experience and achievements of these farms swiftly demonstrated the advantages of large-scale collective farming over small-scale individual farming. The number of collective farms grew. In 1918 there were 1,600 of them and in 1929, 57,000. Parallel with this, big state farms were functioning.

The experience of the peasant collective farms and the big state farms convinced the masses of the peasantry of the advantages of joint collective labour backed by machinery and the achievements of agronomical science. Collective farming opened boundless potentialities for raising harvests and yields and lightening labour through the use of machinery.

The mass movement for uniting in collective farms started among the Soviet peasantry in 1930 with the direct help and cooperation of the Soviet State. This help was expressed in the granting of credits for the purchase of machinery and mineral fertilizers, in the supply to the collective farms of the necessary equipment and implements on easy terms. Moreover,

Land Turned Over to Peasants

The working peasantry of pre-revolutionary Russia had about 135 million hectares of land. Poor peasant households comprised 65 per cent of all households; among them there were men who had little or no land at all.

The nationalized land was turned over to the Soviet peasantry, assuring its requirements in land for farming. There were no longer any agricultural labourers and landless peasants.

the Soviet Government organized special machine and tractor stations to service collective farms on contract basis.

During the next several years the Soviet peasants throughout the country united in collective farms. Instead of 25 million small, individual peasant households there were in 1938 242,400 collective farms which had for their use 370 million hectares of land.

Collective Farming Transforms Land and the People

Having received from the state land in free perpetual use, employing the latest Soviet machinery and the gains of agronomical science and enjoying the constant help and support of the state, the Soviet collective farm peasantry swiftly raised the productivity of agriculture and its material well-being. Today the Soviet peasantry is cultivating 488 million hectares of land, i.e., 3.5 times more than the toiling peasantry did before the Revolution. The collective farms are serviced by more than 8,400 machine and tractor stations. The collective farms in many districts obtain 1.8-2 and more tons of grain and 3-4 and more tons of cotton per hectare on big areas. The milk yields per cow increased eight times over. (Prior to the Revolution the cows belonging to the peasantry had an average annual milk yield of 300 liters; now livestock raising districts obtain an average yield of 2,500 liters per cow, while the leading collective farms get as much as 8,000 liters). The Soviet collective farm peasantry holds the world records for grain, cotton and sugar beet yields. They amount to 10.1 tons of grain, 14.2 tons of cotton and 189.2 tons of sugar beet per hectare.

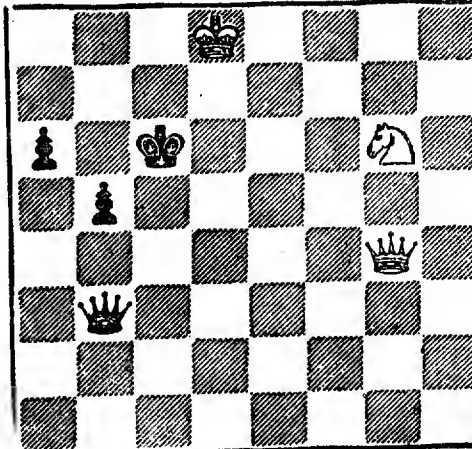
Thanks to collective farming the Soviet peasantry today knows no poverty, unemployment or land hunger. The peasantry of the Soviet Union employs the most intricate and perfected machines on its fields. Illiteracy has been eradicated in the Soviet countryside. Peasant children study not only in elementary and secondary schools, but also in higher establishments. An extensive network of cultural, educational and service institutions has been set up, millions of new homes have been erected as well as many power stations, workshops, brick kilns, cattle barns and other farm and production buildings.

The Soviet collective farm peasantry confidently marches along the road of the steady advance of its economy and of its material and cultural standards.

CHESS

Starting with the present issue "Soviet Land" will regularly publish a chess section.

Diagram No. 1



White: King Q8, Queen KKt4, Knight KKt6

Black: King QB3, Queen QKt6

Pawns: QR3 and QKt4

White's move. Will White win?

This diagram was prepared by A. Troitsky, outstanding Russian master of chess composition.

Chess Team Championship in the USSR

Chess championship finals for teams were held in Tbilisi, capital of the Georgian SSR, with the teams winning in the elimination tournaments held in the zones—the Moscow, Leningrad, RSFSR, the Ukrainian, Uzbek, and Azerbaijan SSR vying for the prize. Each team consisted of ten players—eight men and two women, and among those participating were four grandmasters, 10 international masters and 20-odd masters.

The tense fight for the championship ended in victory for the RSFSR team, which was headed by grandmaster I. Boleslavsky. The previous champion, Moscow's team, headed by grandmaster D. Bronstein, took second place, and the team from the Ukraine third place.

Chess in Turkmenia

Chess is very popular in Soviet Turk-

menia with both towns and villages in the Republic equally devoted to the game. It is notable that collective farmers make up practically half of Turkmenia's strongest chess players. In the last tournament 20-year old collective farmer Kurban Khanov, from the Kirov Kolkhoz in Tedjen District, and collective farmer Tyure Mamysh from Mari Region showed championship class.

Soviet Army Championship

The Soviet Army too is very fond of chess. There are a good many strong players among soldiers, non-commissioned officers and higher officers right up to the rank of general who are doing quite well in important games.

In this year's Soviet Army chess championship games 18 of the strongest players took part. Several thousand players participated in the elimination meets. V. Zagorovsky, a young master, ringing up a score of 14, won the Soviet Army championship, with last year's champion, N. Golovko, taking second place.

Manual for Collective-Farm Chess Players

The Soviet Publishing House "Fizkultura Sport" has put out a manual entitled "Chess for Beginners," written by International Chess Master V. Panov. The book is intended for collective-farm chess players, hundreds of thousands of whom are taking part in the chess movement. Besides containing elementary information on the game the volume contains also sketches on the history of chess and methodological and organisational instructions.

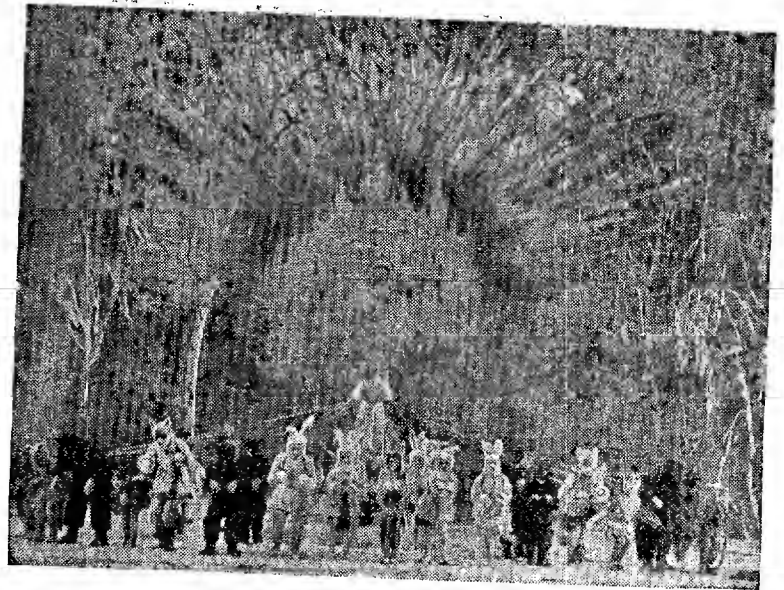
Radio Moscow Broadcasts in English Broadcasts for India and Pakistan

Time	Meters	Kilocycles
Indian Standard 19.30—20.15 (in English)	19.53 19.74 25.34	15360 15200 11840
20.15—20.30 (in Hindustani)	19.53 19.74 25.34	15360 15200 11840
20.30—21.00 (in Bengali)	19.53 19.74 25.34	15360 15200 11840



The kind and industrious Dunyasha pleased Grand-pa Morozko. Accompanied by Morozko and the little hare Dunyasha with rich presents starts on her way home.

Dunyasha (T. Lavrova), Grand-pa Morozko (D Silverstov), the little hare (O. Uvarova, pupil of the Choreographic school).



Fairy sledge with presents of Grand-pa Morozko leaving the forest.

Children's Opera "Morozko" at the Kirov Opera and Ballet Theatre in Leningrad

OPERA and ballet theatres of the Soviet Union stage special performances of fairy tales for children. Recently the firstnight of the opera "Morozko" by M. Krasev took place and was a success on the stage of the Branch of the Bolshoi Theatre of the USSR in Moscow and then at the Kirov Opera and Ballet Theatre in Leningrad. The author of this opera who worked much and fruitfully on music for children was awarded the Stalin Prize for his opera "Morozko" in 1949.

The libretto of the opera "Morozko" was written by M. Krasev and Y. Valina on the basis of Russian folk tales.

The evil stepmother sends her step-daughter Dunyasha to the forest for firewood. There Dunyasha meets shivering and hungry little beasts and birds and shares with them the bread she took with her.

The snow-storm begins. Dunyasha finds herself in the fairyland of the Grand-pa Morozko (Frost).

The kind and industrious girl won the favour of the severe old man. He gave her many presents and let her go home where she was met by her father and the fellow-villagers who drove the evil stepmother away.

Composer M. Krasev created bright and cheerful music. Melodious and vivid it is composed in the spirit of the traditions of the Russian opera classics. Fantastic images of the heroes of the opera are depicted by the composer in a realistic manner.

Dunyasha arriving home. She is met by her father and fellow villagers,



Professor Dumas

Extracts from Ilya Ehrenburg's Novel
"The Ninth Billow"

(To Be Continued)

We are publishing extracts from Ilya Ehrenburg's novel, "The Ninth Billow." This is a sequel to "The Storm." It tells about the struggle between the forces of war and the forces of peace.

The last part appeared in our issue No. 21.

Professor Dumas, a noted French scientist is on a visit to America. The reactionary elements are determined to expel him from the country. They indulge in slander, intimidation and base lies to achieve their purpose.

The Professor's troubles started in the plane where he was required to declare his race: black or white. At the air port he was met by two Americans—a newspaperman and a furrier. His host was missing. The Americans inform him of the slander campaign against him.

From his hotel room the Professor saw a bit of American way of life.

Professor Adams was giving a reception in honour of the French scientist to which many other American scientists were invited. But the wife of Adams indignantly refused to receive Professor Dumas. She pointed to an article in a newspaper which depicted Dumas as chasing young girls in the streets and so on. Adams tried to argue with his wife but it was of no use.

Adams disliked Dumas, yet wanted to accord him a welcome as a big scientist.

Now read on.

The next morning the newspapers reported the sensational arrest of a Soviet diplomat. Adams was overwhelmed. "This isn't just supposition on the part of Colonel Roberts, or the calculations of one or another member of the Cabinet," he thought. "Moscow's cards have been revealed. I argued with Roberts, but he was right: the Russians are really preparing for war. It's madness, of course, but Hitler also acted contrary to logic. When Professor Hines was in Moscow he didn't notice the main thing. Naturally, they show foreigners a peaceful facade. I wonder what Dumas will say now? But I know what he'll say: he's a fanatic, and he'll try to justify the Russians. I guess Roberts was right about this too—I should have cancelled the reception. But now it's too late. I'll do everything I can to keep the talk away from politics. It will be a gathering of scientists, and nothing more..."

At the last minute six of the men who had been invited

announced that they were unable to come. Some of them gave the excuse that they were ill; the others said that work, or family circumstances, prevent them from coming. The ones who came were Professor Hines, Professor Bart, a big specialist in osteology, Kremer, the biologist, McClay, the chemist, and Henussey, a young paleoanthropologist who already enjoyed quite a reputation. All very cordially asked Dumas about his work. Professor Adams said:

"We are waiting impatiently for your book to come out. It appears from the article in the 'Revue Anthropologique' that you have overturned the foundations of anthropometry."

Dumas launched into an enthusiastic description of the work of the Soviet scientist Yarkho:

"Highly interesting data, it is, and it shows how warily one must regard indices. I was surprised at an article written by a colleague, a professor at Columbia University. He goes back to the old misconceptions—he tries to prove the backwardness of the Negroes by skull measurements. And what nonsense this talk is about the weight of the brain: I thought those prejudices were forgotten long ago. This colleague cites Cuvier's brain, which weighed 2,000 grams. That's all very well, but why doesn't he mention that Anatole France's brain weighed only 1,100 grams? To believe this high-sounding nonsense, Anatole France belongs to a different race than Cuvier, yet both were not only Frenchmen but members of the French Academy besides. In the Soviet Union such shuffling of the facts would be unthinkable; there, nobody is interested in distorting scientific data."

"Perhaps," Professor Henussey interrupted, "you will say that the discussion on biology was not a distortion of the data? I have acquainted myself with the reports, and it is difficult to imagine a greater subordination of science to political orders."

"I don't find that so," Dumas calmly replied. "Of course, their style of talk is different. I can understand that certain expressions jar on you. But the subject of the discussion was one of paramount importance..."

"To the Communists!" exclaimed Professor Henussey. "In the final analysis it was not a scientific discussion but propaganda."

Dumas shrugged his shoulders. "That's not at all clever, if you'll forgive my saying so. It's hard to believe such words come from a scientist, and not a newspaper reporter..."

Professor McClay poured oil on the flames. "Professor Henussey had an article in yesterday's 'Times' that might interest you. He declares that the atom bomb is safeguarding the culture of the West."

"That's exaggerating it somewhat," said Professor Henussey. "But I do consider that Red imperialism threatens our civilization, and only fear of the bomb is holding back the Russians..."

Professor Adams made an attempt to save the situation. "Suppose we return to Professor Yarkho's researches?" he suggested.

Everyone was silent for a minute. Then Dumas said, looking at Professor Henussey:

"If you think the Russians want war you are under a delusion. They are busy with other things..."

Professor Bart who had not said anything up to now, gave an affected laugh. "Exactly—with other things. We read about it in today's papers... They are occupied, my dear professor, not so much with methods of anthropometry as with the mills in Tennessee."

Dumas made a gesture of surprise. "Do you really believe

that? It's amazing! Perhaps you take me for a satyr? No, let us talk in earnest: don't you see that that whole story was fabricated in the Federal Bureau of Investigation?"

Again Professor Adams interrupted:

"I should like to put a stop to this dispute—it's out of place. We all value Professor Dumas' work and we are glad to meet a prominent French scientist. But the political views of Mr. Dumas really do not concern us. We have been brought up in a spirit of tolerance. I want to tell you one thing, dear Mr. Dumas. We reject with contempt the gross and ignorant article written about you. However, you are mistaken in calling a libel the statement published today. I shouldn't like to hear our government institutions discredited in my home... May I offer you a cup of tea, my dear Mr. Dumas?"

"I thank you. If you will allow me, I shall go home. I am tired, and tomorrow I address a meeting."

He bowed and went out.

Professor McClay overtook him on the stairway. "So now you've seen our scientists," he said. "There are times when I am filled with despair. Henussey is a typical racist. He is lauded as 'the shining star of American science'—but even Adams recently said, 'Professor Henussey hasn't accomplished a single thing, he's living on credit.'... Bart is frightened out of his wits—he imagines Russians everywhere. They won't forgive me for leaving together with you. Take Adams—he's a big scientist and an outstanding man, but he believes every newspaper canard. I'll be addressing the meeting tomorrow. I've been appointed to introduce you, and it's a tremendous honour for me. We'll be addressing a broad audience for the first time. I must tell you frankly that I'm not a Communist and we probably disagree on many points, but I don't want war. This talk about the bomb is disgusting. There are many like me, but people are lost, led astray, and they don't know what to do..."

He accompanied Dumas to the hotel.

Dumas found that the bulb in his table lamp had burned out. He rang, and a young chambermaid came, opened the door a crack, and then slammed it shut. A minute later she came back with another chambermaid. Dumas wanted to help her, but when she noticed him approaching the table she let out a scream. He understood: she had read, and was afraid.

"Don't bother, I'll do it myself," he said with a good natured laugh. "Good-night."

He screwed in the bulb. "How silly she is," he thought. "I'll have to remember to tell Marie, she'll have a good laugh... I'm so tired..."

He lay down on the divan. His legs were growing numb, and his breathing was laboured. He took a medicine bottle and a lump of sugar out of his travelling-bag. As he poured the drops he counted in a loud voice: "Twenty-three, four, five..." He lay down again. Everything was a jumble: "the chambermaid, Henussey's bared teeth, the skulls of Negroes..."

Reflections danced on the ceiling. "I ought to let down the curtains." For some reason he recalled the SS man with the club. "Man is a reed which thinks... I survived only because I continued to think... There is a meeting tomorrow, and I haven't prepared..." He made an effort, stood up, and slowly started to unlace his shoes. "I'll begin like this: 'We must think, we must be thinking reeds, and then no storms will hold any terrors for us. They talk of the bomb, but reason is stronger than all bombs.' Now if I could only get a few hours' sleep, to feel fresh again..."

"No publicity," Dubbelt had warned Anders. If Anders

put announcements in the newspapers or began to hand out leaflets, that would make it an ordinary political demonstration, and nothing more. "We here in America like things to be natural," Dubbelt had kept repeating. Of course, he would have to bring along a couple of hundred Legionnaires and tell the Reverend Mund to mobilize his hysterical women, but the main thing was to attract the casual passers-by, of whom there would be more than enough at that hour. The whole affair was to look like an outburst of public indignation.

On the morning of the day of the demonstration, Anders informed the newspapers. He was laconic: "Send a reporter around to the Victoria Hotel at six o'clock. Something big."

By six—before the Legionnaires arrived—reporters and photographers had taken up their posts. Nobody knew exactly what was supposed to take place. Anders was in the bar drinking beer. He was a tall, thickset man with a scar across one cheek, eternally chewing on a dead cigar. When the reporters asked him why they had been asked to come, he replied significantly, "You'll soon find out..." Various rumours went around; that the police had decided to catch in the act the owner of a large steamship line who was debauching with the niece of a Republican senator; that a runaway Czechoslovak diplomat would hold a Press conference; that an accomplice of Minayev's, a Canadian going by the alias of "Kostya," was hiding in the hotel.

Jenkins, a "New York Post" reporter who had friends in the Legion, succeeded, however, in ferreting out something. Jenkins had no use for ideals. "I stand for one party—my own," he frequently used to say. And he had a nasty character: he got pleasure out of upsetting things, whether a wedding, a deal, or a political machination. He decided to put a spoke in Anders' wheel, and so he phoned the sponsors of the meeting; without giving his name, he said, "Legionnaires are gathering at the Victoria at six, so be on lookout."

Professor McClay noticed movie cameramen in the lobby of the Victoria and asked the elevator man what was going on. The elevator man replied, in a half-whisper, "An important Greek has arrived." Professor McClay found Dumas engrossed in the newspapers.

"They're going to try to break up the meeting."

Dumas nodded. "Naturally. Did you think they were going to applaud us? Just read what they write. 'We ought to send a dozen flying fortresses with atom bombs.' That comes not from a plain madcap but from a member of Congress. And look at this: 'We are now able to destroy the life of humans, animals and plants on any territory.' Admiral Zacharias. Want some more? 'After the new war we'll be able to build up something resembling civilisation.' Now it's clear why they want to destroy Europe. Ruins and corpses—that's what they mean by civilization. It's signed 'Mencken.' A degenerate if there ever was one, what do you think?"

McClay smiled. "Of course. Only there are quite a few like that. Incidentally, he is a friend of Professor Henussey's."

He started telling how Mencken praised Henussey to the skies, and then suddenly remembered: "We've got to start out earlier. When I came here there were only movie men around, but they've decided to bring up Legionnaires..."

Dumas hustled about. He put his pipe, his spectacles and his medicine in his pocket, took his walking stick with the ivory knob, and said with a laugh, "We'll try to break out of the encirclement."

In the quarter of an hour the scene had changed: the

lobby had filled with noisy young fellows. A commotion was testing the lights.

Anders said to Dumas, without removing the cigar from his mouth:

"Say, Mr. Professor, didn't you get the address wrong?"

Dumas did not reply. Anders jerked him by the sleeve. "You've made a mistake, I tell you. You ought to have gone to Moscow, but you landed in New York."

The young fellows laughed. "Kick the satyr out of America," a voice shouted. An elderly man in sun glasses kept howling, "Red spy! Red spy!" Dumas pushed his way through to the street with difficulty. The 200 or 300 persons standing in front of the hotel began to hoot. Dumas took a few steps forward and then stopped, dumbfounded. Women were kneeling in the middle of the street, and one of them, with a puffy, mealy face, was shouting, "Lord, save America from the Red satyr! Lord, save America!"

Dumas could not restrain himself. "Even the Nazis didn't go this far..." he said. "Medical treatment is what they need."

A Legionnaire standing next to the woman who was wailing threw himself upon Dumas. "You frog, how dare you insult American women!"

He grabbed Dumas' stick and raised it to strike him, but just then somebody knocked him off his feet. A brawl started. The man who had intervened on Dumas' behalf was defending himself against several Legionnaires; his face was covered with blood. No one paid any more attention to Dumas. Professor McClay led him out of the crowd. They turned the corner and hailed a taxi.

Gairstone's presence in the crowd was accidental. He was to meet Betty at seven o'clock and then they would go to the meeting together. Since morning he had done nothing but think about their date that evening. He had left home at five and tried to kill time. When he saw the crowd in front of the Victoria he asked what was up. He recognized one of the Legionnaires—they had been together in Cassel. The Legionnaire explained that they were waiting for a Red spy. Gairstone laughed. "At the front you seemed smarter. Has somebody been stuffing your head with sawdust?" The Legionnaire had wanted to start a fight but then remembering the licking Gairstone had given Jim in Cassel, he held his tongue.

Gairstone walked away, bought a newspaper, stood a while near the subway entrance, and then came back to the hotel. He kept glancing first at his watch and then at the hysterical women who were wailing and sobbing. "Betty won't come before seven. Disgusting to stand here among this riffraff... Life is getting harder and harder. No money. No work. Everything's vile... Betty's sure to come at seven; she said it was an important meeting. But can you change anything with speeches? Betty says you can. I don't know..."

When he saw Dumas he understood that this was the "Red" the Legionnaire had spoken of. "He's got a fine face," Gairstone thought. He wanted to go up to the scientist and say to him, "Don't pay any attention to this riffraff. Really, and truly, this isn't all of America." He elbowed his way forward and suddenly saw one of the Legionnaires threaten to strike Dumas. Gairstone knocked him off his feet. Others ran up and began to hit Gairstone in the face. A woman spat at him. Finally the police came up.

"What's going on here?"

"He's a Red," a woman answered. "He attacked an invalid."

The policemen led Gairstone away. His one thought was: Betty is waiting. His head ached. His right eye had closed. One of the policemen told him sullenly:

"When people are busy outsiders shouldn't butt in..." Gairstone was released that night.

Approved For Release 2001/09/10 : CIA-RDP83-00415R010200020023-0

Soviet Satire



San Francisco Way

Popping eyes and trembling hand, Sign, be quick and understand —
What a miserable band.... Any murmur would be risky!
That's the way of San Francisco:
Verse by Sergei Mikhalkov

Drawn by Boris Yefimov.



A Live Text

The U. S. and British Governments have made it their objective to clear the way for the resurgence of Japanese militarism (newspaper reports).

The treaty's real contents.

From a drawing by M. Abramov which appeared in the September 14, 1951 issue of the newspaper "Moskovskaya Pravda"

Approved For Release 2001/09/10 : CIA-RDP83-00415R010200020023-0

Regd No. E. P. 486

